

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
THIRD MEETING
EXECUTIVE SESSION

Wilson Room,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C.
Friday, December 10, 1971

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AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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The meeting was reconvened at 10:20 o'clock, a.m.,

Dr. Frederick H. Burkhardt, Chairman, presiding.

Present:

(Commission members and staff as heretofore noted
with the following deletion:

L. QUINCY MUMFORD

And the following addition:

JOHN LORENZ,
Deputy Librarian,
Library of Congress
(in place of Dr. Mumford).)

P R O C E E D I N G S

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, let us reconvene.

Now we have a number of things we can do:

We can talk about these presentations. You have had time to think. Do you want to elect a Vice Chairman? Do you want to proceed immediately into some of these assignments that we put out last time?

What is your wish?

MR. VELDE: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. VELDE: I would like to bring up the matter of the Vice Chairman.

In thinking about who it could be or logically could be, there are several considerations:

One, I think that it is important that the person be in the Washington area, and I think we would gain some mileage by the person that I am going to suggest, who is Catherine Scott, in the fact that it is a woman and many of the people in this field are women, and there is a bit of a "Women's Lib" feeling. And I think that we would gain a little mileage with a woman as our Vice Chairman.

She is here for a long term at this point, but I do feel that perhaps it would be better to have a Vice Chairman just until the next year period. So I would like to suggest Catherine Scott as Vice Chairman, to serve until July of

1972.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you serve, if elected?

(Laughter.)

MISS SCOTT: I could be pressured into it!

THE CHAIRMAN: You accept the nomination then?

MISS SCOTT: I accept.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other nomination? I don't hear any.

MR. LORENZ: Move that the nominations be closed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shall we make that unanimous?

DR. DUNLAP: By acclamation! (Applauding.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Congratulations.

MISS SCOTT: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now what about these presentations? Have any thoughts occurred to any of you about them? I had one thought:

Obviously the time was too short even for these.

And I think that we ought to go on with something of this sort, but I really think that we should make it a rule to have just one each time and devote the rest of the time to our own business because it does eat frightfully into our thing, and I just couldn't bring myself to stop the man at half an hour. We had to take up more time than we said we would give them, and it is not good to have it that way.

Let us do one and do it rather well, and then save

the rest of the time for our real business. But have you any comments you want to make?

Martin.

MR. GOLAND: Well, I have two.

But, first of all, I think it would be of great value, I know, to me, and perhaps to other members of the group, as soon as possible to have a tour of the operations of the Library here, and I would like to suggest that that be done, perhaps even the next time.

THE CHAIRMAN: I spoke to Quincy about it yesterday and he said that they had different kinds of tours, but they could arrange a special one for us next time, if we wanted to.

MR. GOLAND: I would strongly suggest that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now we are going to be hearing from C. O. S. A. T. I. and N. S. F. the next time, in February. So maybe the April meeting? Or do you think we should? Well, it will take about an hour and a half or two, wouldn't it, John?

MR. LORENZ: Oh, yes. It depends on what kind of tour you want, of course.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. LORENZ: And I think what Martin has in mind is getting into some of the new technology that is being applied here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. LORENZ: Which, I think, could be a fairly concentrated session, but even so it would take an hour and a half.

MR. KEMENY: Well, Fred, I too would like very much to tour the Library, but I suggest putting it off until the April meeting. I think the rule of having one extra event at each meeting is a good one.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, all right, could we defer it to April then, and then spend our presentation time next time with C. O. S. A. T. I.

And how long do you think you will take, Andy? Two hours?

COLONEL AINES: I would suggest that since Day is going to give a presentation on both, being the Chairman of C. O. S. A. T. I. --

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

COLONEL AINES: That he ought to do the whole thing in an hour and perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes for ques-

tion.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, so perhaps an hour and a half.

MR. GOLAND: Well, Well, I would like to point out that, you know, this next time that instead of meeting at 9:00, if we kind of met, say, at 8:00 o'clock -- which sounds

a little horrendous, but perhaps we could get everything done.

DR. CUADRA: I would vote for it too.

MISS SCOTT: Not eight!

MRS. MOORE: Not 8:00 o'clock!

MR. GOLAND: Eight-thirty then.

MRS. RESZETAR: What time is the Library open?

A VOICE: Eight-thirty.

A VOICE: Nine-thirty.

DR. CUADRA: And sandwiches both days?

(Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, if you wanted to, you could make it 8:30 on Monday -- or the first day.

MISS SCOTT: Thursday.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thursday, and then we will convene in this room for the presentation by Mr. Day at ten.

MISS BOWMAN: You might have the tour first.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have the tour right off. Is that possible, John?

MR. LORENZ: Now this is a kind of a general overview of the Library?

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. LORENZ: Rather than getting into any specifics?

THE CHAIRMAN: Now Quincy suggested that it might

be broken down into two groups, and a different one could be arranged for the different interests. Maybe one group would be more interested in the technological side of it, and the other more in the general encyclopedic side, although they could overlap.

MR. LERNER: I think everyone has to see both.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. LERNER: Those of us who are not totally familiar with it, it is terribly important.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. LERNER: So that we can take the information that is given to us and tie it into something.

THE CHAIRMAN: O. K. All right, we don't have to do it first, as Miss Bowman reminds me, if there is another time that is more convenient for the Library.

MR. LORENZ: No, that would be just as convenient.

THE CHAIRMAN: Eight-thirty?

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, we might get less in the way, as a matter of fact, at 8:30.

MR. LORENZ: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Rather than later in the morning.

All right?

MR. GOLAND: I have another topic though, too.

For some reason I am perhaps unduly disturbed by this New York

Public Library situation, in the sense that here is one of the major resources that, presumably, is in sufficient difficulties that they are closing two of their divisions.

We know that the other major collections are having trouble:

Crerar is, and Linda Hall is rapidly approaching that point. And I am sure that could be proliferated to almost any of the other major repositories.

Somehow -- I have no suggestion as to what this group should do -- but I somehow feel that this is a situation where we must have some point of view, and perhaps take some action.

We are talking about setting up a national library plan, and by the time we get these plans made and get the situation implemented, we are evidently going to have some badly decimated building blocks for this situation. I don't know whether any of the other Commission members share the concern I have, but I feel as if this is an area where we somehow have to be more visible and take some action and have a point of view, and I don't think it is the kind of thing that we have two or three years to think the matter over. As I understand it, if you -- and again this is very crude; it is based only on talks with a couple of librarians and is, therefore, not a very large sample -- but this is not simply a progressively deteriorating situation. It is a sit-

uation where the rate of deterioration, in terms of support and so forth, is accelerated.

And I just have an uneasy feeling that this group should have something to say about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I, of course, have been very concerned about it, because I have been on the Board of the New York Public Library.

And the only thing that occurred to me is -- and it isn't a very strong suggestion -- is that these private research libraries, which are, I think, the kind you are particularly thinking of, are not now eligible for any kind of federal aid, because they are not educational institutions, as "educational institution" is defined. And it seems to me that the least that could be done would be to see that the legislation or the definition would include the possibility of their becoming eligible.

Now that is rather weak at the moment because federal assistance to the university libraries and college libraries is declining and is practically -- it is so small now that it is hardly of any help. So you are not helping New York Public or Crerar or any of those much by even getting that done, although I would recommend that we put our minds to doing it in case something should happen in the future.

But what else, on top of that, might be done as a kind of a crisis recommendation, I am not prepared to say.

I think that the Commission might very well make a statement. But what effect it would have, or to whom it would make it, or who could do anything about it, I am not sure.

Have you any suggestions about it?

There is also the problem you have of singling out a specific set, because the university research libraries, they are bleeding too.

So perhaps you would like to talk to it, Les, to the point, because you are just as concerned, I know.

DR. DUNLAP: Well, I have certainly thought about this in some of the same kind of futility that you suggest. This is the plight of the endowed institutions, and they have very distinguished institutions, and some of them have very difficult financial problems.

The American Antiquarian Society is one. Over the years it has been hard to get money for it to do anything.

Some of them have folded:

There is the Peabody Library in Baltimore, which has been taken over by the Enoch Pratt Free Library. It just went broke. It was a very famous library that had been in existence for about a century.

Somebody mentioned, I believe, here that John Crerar moved onto the campus of Illinois Tech.

It was rumored that Newbury was to be moved to Northwestern once, but that didn't come about and Newbury

found additional financial help.

But places like the Huntington, I don't know how they have managed it.

Certainly many libraries with reference collections that once had adequate funding because the endowment was adequate now are in very serious circumstances.

I think their situation is that they have less blood to give than some of the rest of us, and we don't hurt quite as much as some of these endowed institutions. They are really hurting.

Now whether the Morgan, the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, would be hurting, I haven't any idea. But the large ones like the John Crerar and the Newbury and the New York Public and the American Antiquarian and the Massachusetts Historical and some of these have been going through very, very difficult times with exceedingly small budgets.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now Marcus McCorison, who is the Secretary of the American Antiquarian Society, has written to me, and he has gathered a group together of these libraries, and they are trying to form a united front, and a position. They have already called on the Ford Foundation and tried to get Ford to do something about them.

And I asked them, I said, "Why don't you write this thing up in some way that really will state your problems and state what you think some solutions might be, and have the

Commission at least read it and see if it would and could properly take some position and action on it."

And he has promised to do this for the February meeting of the Commission. So perhaps that might lead us or give us some line.

Now I must say that, from what I heard of that group, they called on the Ford Foundation and their proposition to Ford was for Ford to create an endowment fund of fifty million dollars, which, I think, is a totally unrealistic way of going about this thing. You don't ask Ford Foundation for fifty million dollars, in the first place!

(Laughter.)

So I am not sure, in the first place, that that group is going to have any very concrete suggestions as to what to do, except to say "Our need is great, and the magnitude is such and such, and we have to have it, if we are to survive."

MR. LORENZ: Now would you --

THE CHAIRMAN: What?

MR. LORENZ: Would you consider one analogy the rescue operation that the National Endowment of the Arts is doing for symphony orchestras across the country?

MR. GOLAND: Ford Foundation, of course, did set up a very major fund for symphony orchestras -- on the order of fifty million, incidentally.

THE CHAIRMAN: It didn't save them. Now they are being saved again.

MR. GOLAND: It helped. It helped very substantially.

San Antonio, for example -- it is a matching situation and we ended up with a two million dollar endowment, which is only \$100,000 a year in terms of the income, that is true, but that is a hundred thousand that we desperately needed.

And that is true of many other orchestras all over the country as well, So it did help.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. GOLAND: But in the case of the libraries, if you talk about a three million dollar deficit of the New York Public, this is the part of it, that the requirements are so large that I can't see any hope of meeting them, unless some action is taken.

And if this is indeed duplicated in these other libraries, they are just not going to be able to continue then.

MR. LERNER: It has to be remembered that the public part of the New York Public Library is in terrible trouble as well.

And this is true of public libraries all over the country.

THE CHAIRMAN: The branch libraries.

MR. LERNER: The branch libraries, and sort of special --

MRS. MOORE: And the Philadelphia Free Library is another one.

MR. LERNER: And so the special pleadings on the part of the Commission, in fact, in terms of specialized research libraries, I don't think that we can do anything except possibly ask for federal funding, which, of course, these days is a ridiculous thing to ask; in terms of many public libraries, branches have been closed down, book collections have been cut back -- all kinds of things.

And so the research libraries are not peculiar in that sense.

COLONEL AINES: There are really two parts of this problem:

One is the situation that we see, that we feel so strongly about, Martin, that I happen to agree with.

And another part is to understand what is happening that is of importance to us in the long range.

MR. GOLAND: Yes.

COLONEL AINES: And the shifts and changes in organizational support, quite apart from the sudden dips we have, let us say, in trying to have private groups finance these efforts.

Maybe one would have to dip into the sociology of what is happening on some of these things. Maybe this is something that is bound to happen, partially heralded by new technologies that are coming, calling for a new kind of aggregation, new ways of handling knowledge. And I think that in addition then to perhaps the "band-aid" treatment we might be talking about, that something deeper might be recommended on this level.

MR. GOLAND: Well, I agree in the long range. I think there is no question that there may be changes. But, you know, let's take the next ten to fifteen years. I really think that we are going to have lots of books around, whether we think this is the way of the future or not; there are going to be lots of books around.

Now I am certainly -- neither am I subscribing to the idea that we go in and campaign for a lot of money for these institutions without a critical look at it.

It might be, for example -- and I say this only to throw the thing out -- that New York Public should not continue with the same breadth of coverage as in the past, but it should be requested that in exchange for some sort of additional support -- let us say, governmental support -- its collection should be narrowed in terms of its area of coverage with another -- the Crerar or whoever it is -- their collection narrowed as well.

Of course, the Crerar has taken very dramatic

steps toward narrowing their collection already by arrangements with Linda Hall and with other places.

Now I am not suggesting that as a desirable approach. I am simply saying that it looks to me like our Commission must get into this question, and in view of the critical nature of the problem, see whether or not we can come up with some constructive thoughts.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that -- I am not absolutely sure of my facts, but as I understood it at the last meeting of the New York Public Board, that I attended, they intended to keep their accessioning up.

MR. GOLAND: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: They were going to have to cut down on the services now to the public, and that includes stack boys and things of that sort. They were always going to maintain their collections as well as they could, and also allow scholars and people who had particular interest.

But it is the staff that is needed to handle the thousands that use that library every day in one way or another. That is the thing that if they cut that down they will be able to make both ends meet.

Now I am not absolutely sure of this, but you were referring to the collections going, you know -- deteriorating. I don't know that that is seriously menaced.

MR. GOLAND: Well, we are, however, reaching a

circumstance that unless there is some change visible in the future, that we are going to have wonderful collections which nobody uses.

(Laughter.)

The collection is great. It is just that you can't use it!

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, but some people are using them. They will be able to. It will be more like the British Museum. You will need a ticket. You will have to get permission to use it, and have a reason. So that every college kid can't go in now.

And maybe the New York Public has been rather foolish in trying to do that kind of thing.

MR. GOLAND: I agree with that.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a question. But I don't think that is up to us to decide.

MR. GOLAND: Well, I think that from a policy point of view, that is something we ought to be thinking about, yes, since this is a very critical area.

Now it may be that it is unimportant that these collections fade away in the sense, you know, that there are copies elsewhere and so forth, maybe. But if it is important, we ought to give some thought to that.

MR. BECKER: As I recall, in the Newark Public Library -- and, John, you will know better than I -- there

was no cry from the public. That is not the kind of response you would expect that would be overwhelming in terms of keeping it open.

Is that true?

MR. LORENZ: No, I don't think so, Joe, because it was eventually kept open.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, there was a terrible outcry.

MR. LORENZ: As a result of public response.

MR. BECKER: Oh.

THE CHAIRMAN: The same with the Branch Library in Brooklyn. The Mayor some two years ago had to reopen.

MR. LORENZ: Editorials in the "New York Times" and so forth.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: And I think that the fund raising efforts in New York have had some impact too. The last I read was that they were about halfway toward their goal of keeping both the arts collection and the science and technology collection open.

And I think that one of the big events, which is some kind of a theatrical show, is still to be held, at a hundred dollars a ticket and that sort of thing.

MR. GOLAND: YES.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think that my hunch would be that they are going to squeak through somehow for another

year, but the basic problem is city financing and the city, you know, is as close to bankruptcy as any city could possibly be. You could practically say it is just bankrupt right now, it is in such bad shape. And they can't put any money into it at all.

DR. DUNLAP: Well, certainly, a great place like the New York Public Library is important and it should be kept open because you have got scholars, and you have got publishers and you have got the community at large -- it is the busiest library in the world. And I think all of this is a proper concern of this Commission.

But I feel some sense of impotency about this. What are we supposed to do? Pass a resolution and send it to whom?

And I am sure that the Board of Directors of the New York Public, as able a group as they are, and Chicago with its problem -- and they must have exhausted every effort through the Governor's Office and everything else. And while we are rightly concerned, I really think that if we could do anything that is positive to assist them, I would welcome the doing of it.

But I don't know how to proceed.

MR. LORENZ: Now the A. R. L. did tell us that they were doing a study in terms of designating national centers which would include the New York Public Library, but

you have to build a base for this kind of--

THE CHAIRMAN: Proposals.

MR. LORENZ: Federal proposal. And it takes a little time to do it, but I think that is the long-range solution that must be looked toward, and there may not be any immediate one.

THE CHAIRMAN: I certainly do think that we might get somebody to draft some legislation that would amend the Act so that these private institutions get classified as educational institutions eligible for federal support. And that, I think we could do.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: It isn't a great thing. It isn't immediate. But in the long run, it might well be important, I think.

MR. KEMENY: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And they are unfairly excluded. I don't think anybody would defend their exclusion.

MISS SCOTT: Are you aware of anything being done by the New York delegation?

MR. GOLAND: Well, as you say, it is not necessarily earth shaking, but it is certainly necessary in the future and it is something, and I think we should push in that direction.

MISS SCOTT: Yes, but for now do you know what the

New York delegation is doing?

MR. LORENZ: I know that Senator Javits has been very much interested and concerned about the New York Public Library problem, but the point at which legislation would be amended has already passed.

MISS SCOTT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a Museum Support Act now in the works, which this group -- McCorison and company -- are trying to get so that "museum" is defined in a way to cover libraries. And that might be the vehicle for doing that.

Of course, there is no indication that this legislation will go through. There are thousands of bills in the House.

But some way or other, I think that -- let me worry a little bit about how that might be moved on. If you have any suggestions, give them to me.

MR. LORENZ: I know that Dick Cooper of the New York Public Library has been to Washington several times.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. LORENZ: And I think that he could brief you quickly on what avenues might be promising and which avenues are absolutely closed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. LORENZ: You see?

THE CHAIRMAN: All, right, shall we go on? We have got a good half hour or so.

As I mentioned yesterday, John Lorenz asked to defer his little report on the Library of Congress as the National Library until the next meeting. So we will pass on to some of the others.

MR. LORENZ: I would like to say that in the meantime, before February, if the members of the Commission would take another look at Chapter 10 of "Libraries at Large", which is specifically on the Library of Congress as the National Library, I think that it would reduce the time needed in February, because I think what we will be doing, by and large, will be updating and highlighting some of the aspects of that Chapter, in which a large amount of work was already done.

THE CHAIRMAN: And, John, pitch your little report to the areas where the Commission might make a decision, as much as possible.

MR. LORENZ: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: A policy decision, and move the thing forward.

MR. LORENZ: Very good.

THE CHAIRMAN: Rather than just agree on a general area.

All right?

MR. LORENZ: Fine.

THE CHAIRMAN: O. K., now, Les, you have sent us the paper on the British Library. You all received that. Do you want to talk about that a little bit?

DR. DUNLAP: When I was asked to do this report on the British Library, I had not known that as much had happened as has happened. I had not read the Dainton Report and, of course, as I mentioned in my paper, Dainton is President of the University of Nottingham -- Vice Chancellor and Acting President -- and had this rather large Committee to come up with a proposal as to what should be done with the four or five national libraries in Great Britain.

The Dainton Report inferred a number of things that weren't too pleasant. They were inclined to rank sciences above humanities, and implied that if a library didn't "bake some bread", it really perhaps didn't deserve public support. And the publication of the Dainton Report raised a clamor.

And then the government came out with its next report in January of this year in which it announced that it was going to do a few things, and one of the crucial ones being that they were going to build a science library right alongside the British Museum. There are apparently seven acres of land there.

And you will notice in the attachment to my little report that the architect has already been designated by the

British Government.

And the principal considerations and the things are are going to now happen are that they will concentrate their efforts in Bloomsbury, a neighborhood in London, the site of the British Museum and the Science Library alongside of it, and they will move the National Central Library, which has been a lending library, to the Boston Spa area, where they have this periodicals bank.

And I would think, at the distance from which we all are, it seems to me that they came up with a pretty happy resolution of a situation that had really gotten very, very muddy.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, now what do you think? How good a model is it for what might be a U. S. counterpart? Is it of any use to us in our thinking?

DR. DUNLAP: I would think so.

We have talked a little about the desirability of having a Boston Spa in this country. And I think that we could use a National Lending Library also for monographs to take the load off of places like the Library of Congress and Harvard and elsewhere, where they are plagued by requests for borrowing books. And certainly the periodicals bank would help us.

So I think that we would not need to think about the Science Library or the National Library, because we al-

ready have it:

We have got the Library of Congress, and the National Library of Medicine, and the National Library of Agriculture.

But I think that we could profit in this country by having a strong source for lending.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is no particular value, is there, in having a U. S. Library in this same sense? That is, the kind of board which would have what are now the three National Libraries under it, and something else too?

Is there any particular reason why that should be the model for us?

DR. DUNLAP: I think I am going to duck your question a little bit because this notion of a board for these National Libraries, particularly for the Library of Congress -- the Library of Congress operates under a Joint Committee of the Congress, and I don't think that they would want to lose that.

And so then what would a board do, other than tell the Joint Committee what it ought to do? And I don't think that much would be gained by this.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, theoretically, it would include the Library of Congress and Agriculture and Medicine, at least.

DR. DUNLAP: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And possibly some other things.

DR. DUNLAP: I would defer that one to John. L. C. is in the Legislative Branch, and the other two are in the Executive Branch, and never the twain shall meet!

MR. LORENZ: I think that is what complicates the U. S. situation --

DR. DUNLAP: Right.

MR. LORENZ: Is the split of the major national libraries between two branches of government.

THE CHAIRMAN: But, in a sense, it doesn't answer my question because if there is some real reason to have this thing all under one, then you have got to deal with the problem or the complications, but if there is no particular necessity for it, you leave it where the Joint Committee wants it.

MR. LORENZ: I think the overall body that you are talking about, Fred, already exists.

DR. DUNLAP: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: It is the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

And it occurs to me that there could be a Subcommittee of this group that could pay particular attention to the three National Libraries, and you would have this advisory group already established.

DR. DUNLAP: I think that makes sense.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion.

MR. LORENZ: I see no reason for having another group which would cause another problem of coordination of effort.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. LERNER: Fred, a week from Monday I am spending the entire day with Lord Eccles and Mr. Hookay at the Ministry of Science and Technology, who did put together the British Library concept.

THE CHAIRMAN: He is in charge of it.

MR. LERNER: That's right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good. We will get a report from you.

DR. DUNLAP: We should perhaps or could perhaps do something about this lending library situation in this country. The Library of Congress is so much the National Library and so responsive to the requests of the Library community, and does so many things, that I think that we all feel that whatever we ask the Library of Congress to do, the Library of Congress attempts to do it, if it is at all reasonable. When it gets to be card production or whatever it is, the Library of Congress has backstopped us, the other libraries in this country, for at least all of the years of this century.

But this lending library situation and interlibrary loan situation is beginning to be almost too much of a prob-

lem.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are talking about monographs now, not periodicals?

DR. DUNLAP: Both.

THE CHAIRMAN: Both?

DR. DUNLAP: Both.

MR. LORENZ: Now again, A. R. L. is looking into the lending library concept.

DR. DUNLAP: Are they?

MR. LORENZ: And I don't know how soon their report will come up, but I think that would be good to look to for a report and recommendations on this.

DR. DUNLAP: Are they looking only at periodicals, John? I thought it was periodicals.

MR. LORENZ: I think it is primarily periodicals.

DR. DUNLAP: Yes, but this National Central Library was established in London because the British Museum didn't loan books, and they could lend books to the country at large.

And we have no comparable facility here.

MR. LORENZ: The Center for Research Libraries in Chicago fills a little bit of this gap.

DR. DUNLAP: Not really, but it could.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

DR. DUNLAP: It might be the place to look for

development because they have had a concept of little-used materials there, not things that would be borrowed very much. But the Center for Research Libraries has gone through a transformation in the last decade or so.

It used to be an interlibrary center for the storage of little used materials. Now they have an active acquisitions policy, and do some things in a splendid fashion.

For instance, they -- on demand -- will obtain microfilm of retrospective American newspapers. So if somebody at my institution is working on the Civil War, and we happen to have the New Orleans, and, of course, that isn't the one he wants, he wants the one from North Carolina, we can get it from the Center.

But this is, if we are going to have a lending library, one would almost expect that it would be concentrated at the Center.

MR. LORENZ: We already do have the authority in the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging to acquire at least one additional copy of the significant materials that are published around the world, and to put the additional copy or copies elsewhere in the United States. Now that provision has never been funded as yet, but the provision is in the law, and it is a matter of getting the additional money to perform this function.

So for new materials this could already be done

with additional funding -- establish branches where these materials would be located for easier access than from one central source here in Washington.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, what is there for us to do about this?

You say A. R. L. is doing a --

MR. LORENZ: A study.

THE CHAIRMAN: I read the description and it said something like a pilot study, and I don't know what that means, on lending libraries, wasn't it?

MR. LORENZ: That was not what I recalled, but --

THE CHAIRMAN: I just stuck on the word "pilot" there.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And I wondered what it meant.

MR. VELDE: John, what would the Library of Congress be able to do in addition, if it was named the National Library?

MR. LORENZ: That is what we are going to talk about in February.

(Laughter.)

DR. CUADRA: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: On this other thing, though, John, could you find out from Steve McCarthy just exactly what it is that they are doing?

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And then incorporate that in what you are going to be reporting on?

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have a notion that unless this McCarthy thing, the A. R. L. thing, is really an in-depth affair, that it might possibly be something that we could get researched for us.

DR. DUNLAP: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And we would look into both the periodical bank and the lending library idea.

MR. LERNER: It seems to me that at this point, that this clearly has to be a regional project, possibly, because of the sheer scope of it, rather than one, you know, central.

THE CHAIRMAN: It might.

MR. LERNER: This is not England. It is a lot bigger.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right. Have you been talking about this with Carl?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, indeed.

MR. KEMENY: Fred, can we talk about this substantively?

I don't know if this is the right time, but pointing up what Lou said, it seems to me that what would be very

useful would be the concept of regional repositories for rarely used materials that are sort of regional cooperative efforts along these lines.

We all know the problem about so many libraries holding rarely used materials. And there seems to be a hodge podge of attempts of schools getting together, or public -- school and public, and academic libraries getting together. And I hope that one of the projects that the Commission might consider would be regional repositories for these rarely used materials.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, you are asking, should we talk about this right now or what?

MR. KEMENY: I mean, I am not sure what you wanted to talk about, whether you wanted to talk about this now, but it occurs to me that this would be a good idea.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, well, what I wanted to do was to move out into getting our own minds made up as to what should be done about the national or the regional lending libraries, and if it is necessary to do so, to commission the research on it so that we can get on with the job, you see.

DR. DUNLAP: I would favor our doing something on this order after we find out about this A. R. L. project. But the storage of little used material would certainly go into the lending library concept.

MR. KEMENY: Yes, I meant it as a regional library.

DR. DUNLAP: And I think we do need a study of this, and whether one in the country would do it, or whether we should have regional ones, this is another proper consideration, if somebody could explore it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. DUNLAP: I would like to see us do it.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chicago thing.

DR. DUNLAP: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a beginning. It is a consortium of universities that belong to the thing, and it certainly addresses itself to this problem.

DR. DUNLAP: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: But on a certain level and for a certain constituency.

And now when you broaden this, what do you get, you know, or what becomes necessary to do? This is another way of looking at that, because it has got the same criteria -- rarely used material and taking up space that should be shared in common that can be made accessible by means of a network. But when you generalize it on a regional basis, what kind of an installation, what kind of thing do you have to have? And I don't think anybody has worked that out.

DR. DUNLAP: Not that I am aware of.

MR. LORENZ: And I think that some of these studies may need to be coordinated.

FOR example, we are talking about national centers, we are talking about a regional lending library, we are talking about regional depositories. It seems to me that all of these concepts need to be rationalized so that you do have a plan that is salable. You can't sell three plans, but you may be able to sell one good one.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. KEMENY: But aren't they heavily interrelated?

I mean, I certainly -- I didn't use the word, but there is no point in a regional depository unless it is lending its resources, let us say.

For those who have, obviously, the same idea as that --

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

MR. KEMENY: I would have thought the national center, in a way, was a backup for a regional center, but I agree that the country is too large and too complex and the mails are lousy!

(Laughter.)

And the thought of running it out of a single national center is hopeless, but it could be a backup for the regional centers.

DR. CUADRA: I would like to comment on that. It seems to me that we are again confronted with what point in time are we thinking about?

MR. KEMENY: Yes.

DR. CUADRA: And what is it that we are trying to move from one place to another?

If we are trying to move information, like what is a bibliographic reference on "aardvarks", you don't need that in many places around the country. Even with today's technology, you can have it in one place in the country and you can dial it and get it.

If you are talking about the movement of physical materials -- video tapes, cassettes, and hard copy, and things that you can't transmit on a wire -- then you have to worry about geography. I suspect that it is just as easy to get a package from Washington to some place in California as it is from some place in Nevada to California. One almost has to look at airline charts to decide how to move physical materials.

MR. KEMENY: I am sure that it is just as easy from Washington to California, but not to Hanover, New Hampshire, I assure you!

(Laughter.)

DR. CUADRA: No, but there are some mechanical problems there, some technical mechanical problems.

MR. KEMENY: No, but look, let me tell you on the question, when you are only moving information, just take the problems of communication, I think that it is going to

be a very tough calculation as to whether it is more sensible to have ten regional centers or one national one.

And then we also say once you have got the information in machine readable form, it is just not that hard to make ten copies of it.

DR. CUADRA: I think the calculation is easy, as long as we decide at what point in time we are talking about here.

MR. KEMENY: Yes.

DR. CUADRA: The other point that I wanted to make is that I think that we are, in a sense, putting the cart before the horse, because we are talking about how to arrange the institutions and how to manage them, and what kind of boards they ought to have, and we still haven't said what services are we addressing ourselves to.

We are talking about books and periodicals. Are we also talking about access to data bases, audio-visual materials, recreational stuff? What is the domain of services that this Commission is going to invent a system for? We are really backwards.

MR. KEMENY: Well, look, the only way that I can answer, the only way that I know how to answer it, is that I guess we have to take a guess as to what the distribution of information will be some couple of decades ahead. And I mean there is no point in designing a system for 1980 that is going

to be obsolete by 1985.

And I would think that it would certainly have to be bibliographic information. It seems to me that you certainly have to move some hard copy into the foreseeable future. Whether you send the original or a copy of this, I am not trying to pre-judge. I am not that worried about the copyright problem.

It is clear that some of it will be in photographic form, rather than in hardbound books. And I think that some of it will be in machine readable form. And I think any system has to take all of these into account.

Don't you think so, Carlos?

DR. CUADRA: Yes, I do.

MR. KEMENY: I mean, "lending" may turn out to be a funny word within our lifetimes because you may actually get a copy of it, as you can see.

DR. CUADRA: That's right. It is cheaper to give some things away than it is to maintain circulating efforts.

MR. BECKER: There are good mathematical studies that show the benefits of duplicating libraries over circulating libraries.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, now how would we -- again I don't want to leave this and just leave it in the air -- how can we get focused on it by, say, the next meeting? How can we get something done about it so that we can move toward

a decision, a policy decision, an objective for the Commission?

Can we get somebody to undertake to put this before us?

MR. KEMENY: Joe, I believe, is working on the network.

THE CHAIRMAN: He is going to do the networks for us, and that will be the major discussion theme for the next meeting.

MR. BECKER: Well, if I understood Carlos correctly, by the "cart before the horse" here, by the "horse" he meant the plan idea before you consider the manner in which you would implement any segment of the kinds of things we are talking about.

Is that right, Carlos?

DR. CUADRA: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Les.

DR. DUNLAP: Would you like a little report in which one would consider the regional versus the national lending library and so forth? Just what we are addressing ourselves to?

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is one of the things.

DR. DUNLAP: Well, would you like a volunteer?

Would you like me to volunteer to do it?

THE CHAIRMAN: I would indeed.

DR. DUNLAP: I volunteer.

THE CHAIRMAN: The other question is, what are we responding to? That is, what needs? What services? What areas?

I think we talked about books and periodicals because those are clearly in the picture. Now I don't know about audio-visual aids or the other type. The information networks notion is going to cover a good part of the thing you were raising, the question that you were raising, I would think, isn't it?

DR. CUADRA: Well, a network is a mechanism for doing something.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

DR. CUADRA: For moving information, but it is not clear to me that talking about networks helps us to say what it is that we want to accomplish and what information or learning or recreational resources we want to put into the hands of people. What people?

MISS SCOTT: What types of users, too, are we serving?

DR. CUADRA: What type of users? What we want to put in their hands, what we imagine ought to be put into their hands.

MISS SCOTT: Because if you envision the Library of Congress on a regional basis, the Library of Congress is

not open or available to most citizens.

(Laughter.)

DR. DUNLAP: There have been proposals a long time ago; ten or twenty years ago there was a proposal to require everybody who registered for copyright to submit five copies or something, so that these could be regionally located. And these things ought to be looked into, this type of thing ought to be looked at.

MISS SCOTT: Yes, but their lending privileges are not as extensive as you may be led to believe.

To individuals?

MR. LORENZ: Correct.

MISS SCOTT: No; right?

MR. LORENZ: I said yes.

MISS SCOTT: Yes.

(Laughter.)

MR. LERNER: There was a bill -- I think probably John knows about it -- that required depositing all copyrights in Federal Reserve Districts. It was about a year or two ago.

MR. LORENZ: It is still kicking around.

MR. LERNER: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: It is the Congressman from Cleveland.

MR. LERNER: Vanik.

MR. LORENZ: Vanik?

MR. LERNER: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: But it is the kind of bill that wouldn't have a chance of passage because of the publishing industry that would resist it very strenuously.

DR. DUNLAP: I couldn't do much about the audio visual business. It is a long time ago that the Library of Congress addressed itself to the film problem in this country. And they scared Congress to death, didn't they?

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

DR. DUNLAP: They were going to build a building out at Suitland and spend fifty million a year or something on it.

And Congress just ducked the whole problem, isn't that right, John?

MR. LORENZ: Yes, but we now have vaults in Dayton, Ohio, in which we are storing films!

(Laughter.)

DR. DUNLAP: Yes.

MR. KEMENY: Mr. Chairman, I have been trying to jot down, and it seems to me that there are four separate ideas floating around here:

One is the network concept.

The second one is this question that you volunteered for us, which, is on regional versus federal, which I think is an important concept.

The third one seems to me to be the question of the medium or the form in which information is going to exist in the future. I would sometime love to see somebody carefully study as to what the distribution on -- no, in what form information will exist later in the century.

And the fourth one, just what types of users and what kind of services are we going to provide for them?

MR. GOLAND: Well, this isn't very much of a contribution, but I have the feeling that although we have to look at the very broad spectrum and all of the philosophical and sociological and political and so forth problems that are involved, and get down to the average citizen, as we go into that frame of reference we will get to the frustrating point each time that, you know, we just find it is too big and what can we do?

Now it might be that we have to pick pieces of this thing and go into it and get at the thing from the back door, but nevertheless doing something concrete each time.

There is, for example -- and I use this only as an illustration -- a growing number of information centers on the physical properties of materials. These are not books; they are tapes:

There is one at Purdue.

There are a number of them at Battelle.

And I am sure that there are a number of them that

I don't know about. You mentioned some you have here, for example.

Now this is not getting down to what information the average citizen should have by rights, or what should he have? It is a very specific part of the overall spectrum, but if we can pick out parts of that spectrum that we can get our teeth into and come up with studies of them and come up with how they are being used, to what extent should they be proliferated and in what fields should they be proliferated, and how should this proliferation come about?

Then when you get four or five of these things, or half a dozen or a dozen, out of that will gradually come a bigger picture.

But I have a feeling that if we always start with the big picture, we are not ever going to get down to any of the elements.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your network agenda, how are you going to define "information network" in what you are going to do, Joe?

MR. BECKER: Well, in listening to comments of the other members, I was trying to project just what kind of a presentation I was going to make next time. And I am not clear myself.

I have a definition of a "network", but it is a technical definition. And when I think "network", I think

more of the systematic organization of the information resources of the country, not an apparatus by which things are shipped back and forth necessarily. That is an aspect of its implementation, but it is the conceptual framework by which we interconnect the various information resources in the country, regardless of their location and regardless of the form and nature of the information.

Now this could be audio visual. It could be anything else. And it is the manner by which that is done or can be done that I would intend to attempt to address myself to, based on the comments and the suggestions made at this conference.

THE CHAIRMAN: So it would include Martin's kind of information?

MR. BECKER: It most certainly would.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, good. That is what I was getting at.

MR. BECKER: I think if we think of the Commission in terms of some future service to the country, it is more than libraries and information centers; it must be -- it has got to be information as well. And I think that the information science in our title, the Commission's title, represents the extension of that idea.

MR. LORENZ: I think the other aspect that we are talking about is how to make such a network an operating

reality so that if the resources do flow you establish responsibility for who is going to do what, and where the financial resources are going to come from to do it.

And these are the two things that we are getting mixed up on.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, let us start, at any rate, with Joe's question and do that next time, and that would lead to your second question, and then I think perhaps we can get to it next time too.

Good. Well, Lex, you will do this other thing?

DR. DUNLAP: You would like it for the next meeting,

Fred?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think so.

Now unless you have something more to say on this particular thing, we will move on.

DR. CUADRA: I would like to suggest some homework for Chuck, which is to maybe try to get his hands on any plans that states have developed for statewide networks. You have mentioned Massachusetts and I showed you the one for California.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. CUADRA: There may be others -- documented plans.

I have sensed that as we have been talking about plans, we don't have the same thing in mind. And no one has

even asked, "What do you mean by plans? What is in the plans? What are the contents? What does it say?"

I think it would be helpful to have some examples of what other people considered to be comprehensive plans to accomplish something. And maybe Chuck can just try to locate those and get copies for the staff, and then if they are worth talking about, he can tell us about them.

MR. BECKER: Washington State, Chuck, and Wisconsin.

MR. LORENZ: I would like to throw in New York State, also.

THE CHAIRMAN: New York.

MR. VELDE: Illinois.

THE CHAIRMAN: Illinois? This one is on the California Library Network. The Master Plan -- there is a conference about this and Carlos is going to try to get that for us. We might ask Al Zipf if he can't.

Now, Mary Alice, what is this about copies?

MRS. RESZETAR: Well, in the Advisory Commission we ran into a problem, we had a problem when we tried to start pulling everything together that the members ever sent to each other, the reports, and the reports were distributed to the members.

And I am trying now, so that we don't have that problem, if everyone will please send me five copies of

everything that you send each other, or otherwise, if you want me to distribute it, send me twenty copies of everything, and then I will see, you know, that everyone does get a copy.

But it is too hard; we had a terrible time going back and trying to get copies of things that were mentioned in the minutes that people had received, and we couldn't get some of them. So we will alleviate that problem, if you will be so kind.

THE CHAIRMAN: You mean, if Joe sends me a copy of a reprint of his and says "This might be of interest to you", do you want him to send five copies to you?

MRS. RESZETAR: No, no.

MISS BOWMAN: Just something that is generally circularized.

MRS. RESZETAR: Just something that he sends to every member.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, I see.

MR. KEMENY: Excuse me. Is that the most efficient way, if we each try to mail to every member of the Commission? Wouldn't it be better just to send it to the central office and have them distribute it?

MR. STEVENS: I am sure we can do it. I think the idea was to leave it open for you. Some will want footnotes on individual copies.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, I think that you are right, John.

The simplest way is to get it done through the central office. And very frequently they will be the ones making the copies for you or getting the copies made.

What about -- Kitty, we haven't got time enough for your report now. Why don't we just -- I have got here the basic library data thing -- Kitty.

Then we have got a list of the important reports.

Now maybe, Andy, you have presented us with these things, and --

MRS. RESZETAR: I have it right here.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MRS. RESZETAR: I haven't distributed it yet.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you want to just say a few words about that?

COLONEL AINES: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: To introduce the business.

MRS. RESZETAR: Which one?

COLONEL AINES: The reports, if you would, not the consultants.

MRS. RESZETAR: O. K.

THE CHAIRMAN: A reading list of key reports and studies.

COLONEL AINES: And in addition to that, I have others that were brought in to me that I will explain as well.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is this your consolidated report, Andy?

COLONEL AINES: No, well, there is a sheet there prepared by Joe that you will find that gives some of his ideas, some of which I have on my list. And I think there may be two or three others that he has that are not in mine, that are titles rather than --

THE CHAIRMAN: It starts off with "Becker, Joseph, ed."?

COLONEL AINES: Right. So this has been our collaboration to date.

That ought to be considered --

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, Les, you were going to be a part of that.

DR. DUNLAP: Yes.

MRS. RESZETAR: Right here. (Indicating.) It is coming.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good. Now it was a part of our notion that we were going to get somebody to go after this basic list and do a good summary of the contents for the Commission members.

COLONEL AINES: Yes. I would like to make a suggestion, if I might:

Really, what happened in my own case is that I had one of my subordinates charged with the preparation of

a listing -- and I say this a little shamefacedly; I began to realize that he didn't understand what I wanted. So in the last few days, in the evenings, I prepared the list that you see that are my versions of what should be in the growing list that we have, and I wrote a commentary and a picture of what the reports contained.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

COLONEL AINES: That is what you see in these

little abstracts to each of these:

Who did it?

What does it mean generally?

And what is some of the content?

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you be presenting that as a kind of model as to what should be done about all of them, or do you --

COLONEL AINES: Well, I want to go one step more there:

I think that it is the beginning of what we should have once we are really organized and Chuck has been able to get into high gear, with whatever assistance he wants -- that we have a growing list. It should never be a large list. We should go after the key reports. And out of that list there ought to be certain kinds of extracting of the type of information that the Commission is interested in.

For example:

Major recommendations.

Plans that would be of concern to us.

Problems that might be of concern, which ultimately could be put into a matrix where, if we hit certain problems, programs, recommendations, we might be able to check as to their recurrence in major reports. That might be very useful to us in writing up our reports and doing our own research as well.

I hope this makes sense to you, Fred.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, it does.

And Joe, your list is a list of sort of books rather than surveys, right?

MR. BECKER: No, they actually corresponded in most instances with Andy's.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, they do?

MR. BECKER: With the ones that he has already abstracted.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see.

COLONEL AINES: There is one other thing that I have produced for you. And this is on the tail end of my document, a "Listing of Data Efforts According to Field of Science or Technology".

I thought that would be useful to you because I brought the first part of that three-document effort, that three-volume effort, which is perhaps one of the most original

efforts turned out to date, showing the huge number of scientific and technical information efforts, some of which are computerized, that are already in place and beginning to grow. And as we are interested -- as we are -- in the total range, that will give you an idea of what a tremendous data handling society we are becoming.

We have to update this list. It was done in 1968 and since then there has been an extremely great proliferation, even beyond this, particularly in other areas aside from science and technology.

So as we educate ourselves -- including me -- as to what is going on, this type of thing will be helpful to us, useful to us.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now some of these things are actual collections and lists of things, and others are sort of bodies.

COLONEL AINES: Some are systems.

THE CHAIRMAN: For instance, here are --

COLONEL AINES: Networks already in being, like the great Weather System.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

COLONEL AINES: Global systems of all kinds. Others are information activities, centers, more limited types of operations.

But they do deal with data.

DR. CUADRA: Didn't we agree that we wanted Chuck to find someone to write some substantive analysis of each of these major ones?

COLONEL AINES: I think that I have given you merely a sort of an appetizer, a teaser, if you will.

I think it ought to be done because the idea was to save the time of the Commission, to go into each of these in detail. I don't believe my treatment is sufficient at this stage of the game.

THE CHAIRMAN: Charlotte?

MISS BOWMAN: I don't think we agreed on that last time at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, but this was an idea.

DR. CUADRA: I thought it was proposed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, well, I know that Al Zipf, if he were here, would argue strongly that we get somebody to do this for the Commission.

MR. KEMENY: Yes, I would argue very strongly too because that includes an infinite amount of testimony in the material, and I can't possibly have the time to start going back to the original sources of it, and if somebody could produce a fifty-page document that summarized the testimony that they had, containing some of the most important things, I am willing to read one fifty-page document, and I will read it very carefully, but not look up two hundred original sources

though.

COLONEL AINES: Well, this is another reason that I argued for the matrix thing too, as well, because the main thoughts, the important feeling that has gone on to date -- so that we simply won't have to go back to the original documents.

MR. KEMENY: No, I agreed with your suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Joe, Carlos, or Andy, do you know of anybody around in Washington that could do this job for us?

MR. BECKER: I think there are a number of people in Washington who could do it.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Why don't you tell Chuck and maybe we can get a consultancyship?

A VOICE: Great!

THE CHAIRMAN: Spending some money!

(Laughter.)

COLONEL AINES: And when we talk about the next list, when we bring it up, Fred, on consultancyships, I think some of these people might very well be pleased to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right, good, good.

Well, is there anything more to say about these lists?

Well, I want to thank you all for getting the job done, and we will turn them over to Chuck and he will find a man to get after the summary.

COLONEL AINES: Mr. Chairman, I just have one other comment that I would like to make.

I left over here temporarily -- but I would not like to lose any -- some documents, key documents, that I think are terribly important, some of which are on the list. And anybody that cares to just thumb through these things, be my guest.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now I think this one, (indicating little booklet) a copy of this was sent to every member of the Commission. It is a rather important study.

John, you said you hadn't seen it, but one was sent to you.

MRS. RESZETAR: Yes, I mailed it.

MR. KEMENY: When did you mail it? It is probably at home.

MRS. RESZETAR: It is in that pile!

(Laughter.)

MR. KEMENY: It probably arrived after I left, so I did not see it.

MRS. RESZETAR: No, it was right after the meeting, the last meeting, that I mailed it to you.

MR. KEMENY: I will make a note of it and make sure, if I haven't received it.

MRS. RESZETAR: Let me know.

THE CHAIRMAN: This list, do you want to -- well,

I think probably we will take this up, and adjourn now and get off to lunch.

The "Bluebird" is waiting.

COLONEL AINES: "The "bluebird of happiness"!

(Whereupon, at 12:29 o'clock, p.m., the meeting was recessed until 1:30 o'clock, p.m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:31 p.m.)

(Miss Catherine D. Scott presiding.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I think we should get started.

The next item on the agenda, I believe, is the report that I have here on "Library Statistics in the Seventies" -- and, believe me, I am not an expert in library statistics, by any manner of means.

I have talked to Dr. Schick, Frank Schick. He is head of the Library Surveys Branch.

I wanted to describe briefly -- we will pass this paper around; it is a real short summary of what is going on now in government, generally, and with other sources in mind, too.

I didn't know whether you were aware that the National Center for Educational Statistics, which was established in 1965, that the Library Surveys Branch was transferred from the Library Services Branch, which would be now known as the Bureau of Libraries, to the Center. So I think that this -- we mentioned this yesterday, that this might pose a problem and is a handicap, I believe, to the Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology.

At present this Branch has a Director, Dr. Frank Schick, and a staff of six. And the surveys that have been produced between 1960 and 1970 -- there are fourteen for the

colleges and universities, seven for the public, three for the schools and two for the special -- but no plans for any further studies of special libraries at the time; one for -- or rather three for library education, and one in preparation in 1971, and generally, the general library, one study, and no plans for the future.

The schedule for library surveys differs, and you can see that on the schedule, that they go from two to three to four years, and special again and library education are not on a regular schedule at all.

I think the most important system, however, to come out now of more recent vintage is this L. I. B. G. I. S., which is the Library General Information System. I will call it the Center, is now working on the development of a national library statistics data system called "L. I. B. G. I. S." It is described here, that it will develop a national data gathering system which will be primarily based on cooperation between the state library agencies.

This means -- and I stress this -- close cooperation of the Office of Education with State Libraries or other State agencies.

Now according to Dr. Schick, the response has been fairly good. Forty states are quite enthusiastic and are participating. As I mentioned here, David Palmer has tested three sample states -- Mississippi, Illinois, and Maine is

yet to come.

And then I mention the forty state agencies. Let me see about this.

I think, interesting is the "core form". Now I have that over there at the end of the table. (Indicating) The "core form" that has been developed, it is in the draft stage. Therefore, if you examine it at all, it is private information.

The other point which I think is very interesting -- oh, by the way, I call your attention here and I mention it in my text, to the "Planning for a Nationwide System of Library Statistics," which is really the basis for L. I. B. G. I. S.

And, of course, you have gotten this, each of you, a copy of this. You received it almost a month ago. I don't know whether you have had time to examine it or not. It is a different study. It is funded by A. L. A. and O. E. Each one of you got one, I am sure.

CHORUS OF VOICES: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: You didn't?

DR. DUNLAP: Never saw it.

THE CHAIRMAN: You must have. I am sure that it was earlier, months ago.

COLONEL AINES: It doesn't ring a bell.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right. Let me see, the next

thing:

I guess the other study that is going on that we should call attention to is the Herner Study. This is the next step for L. I. B. G. I. S., is to design a research project to identify the existing Federal, State, and local agencies, organizations and national associations which collect and disseminate library data. This contract was awarded two or three months ago, I believe, and in 1972 they plan to complete the study.

And they claim that when it is published, it will provide, within the next two years, a base of operation for a nationwide library data system. It is an index.

MRS. MOORE: Catherine, could I interrupt you and ask you a question?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MRS. MOORE: Why, since there are fifty state library agencies, how do they get that?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I will bring that up later.

MRS. MOORE: Forty?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, that's right. But only forty have shown any interest in this, according to Dr. Schick.

In other words, he claims -- and this is, in a sense, off the record for us -- the Dakotas do not cooperate, for example. Did he tell you? In other words, they will have to go in on their own and get statistics in another way

and not through the state agency. It has to go individually to the --

MRS. MOORE: Well, maybe this ought to be off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

THE CHAIRMAN: We are on the record.

This again, as I say, is in draft form, and the state agencies have the right to modify it according to their own needs, this form, because they are going to be asked to not only distribute the form, but also to edit it as well as collect all of the data and send it back to O. E. So they are essentially monitoring, O. E.

(At this point, Dr. Burkhardt returned to the room and resumed the Chair.)

MISS SCOTT: We were talking about library statistics and I thought it was well to start.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, right. Have you made your report?

MISS SCOTT: No, we are talking about it, and it has been distributed.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MISS SCOTT: And I was mentioning, very personally, that I was not an overnight expert in library statistics, and I don't think any of us might be with the exception of John Lorenz.

And I mentioned here in the international statistics later that there has been quite a bit adopted here in terminology, and going on in the library statistics terminology, and then the U. N. E. S. C. O. Conference -- and John might like to speak to this, on standardization.

MR. LORENZ: Well, the principal objective there was to get definitions of statistical terms on which all of the nations of the world would agree. And this was achieved at the U. N. E. S. C. O. Conference, and these definitions are now an international standard for library statistical terminology.

It will be many, many years, however, before everyone is using these uniformly, and reporting uniformly. But U. N. E. S. C. O. does collect international library statistics every three years and we expect that their compilations will be much more meaningful now that we can expect these standard terms to be used.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have we done the same thing for our states?

MR. LORENZ: Yes, there is a national standard for library statistics.

THE CHAIRMAN: But I gather they still don't collect the same statistics?

MR. LORENZ: It takes a long time to get these standards into actual use.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: And I imagine that is the stage that they are in right now, and the more centralization you have in formulation of questionnaires and in the administration of questionnaires and editing, the more uniformity you will have in the eventual reporting and the better the analysis will be when it is made.

And that is why they are trying to get responsibility for distribution and editing and analysis --

MISS SCOTT: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: In a single state agency.

MISS SCOTT: At the state agency level.

MR. LORENZ: But we shouldn't kid ourselves. This is a long-term development, and it is not going to happen overnight. It is going to be a gradual improvement over quite a few years.

MISS SCOTT: I mentioned that I had the model or draft of the "core form", which is to be used by the state agencies. Anyone may examine it.

I didn't want to have it reproduced for the very simple reason that it is a draft and that it was given to us as a private document, a confidential document.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who has produced this?

MISS SCOTT: This is still, as I mentioned, in the Branch --

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, Schick.

MISS SCOTT: Branch of the National Center for --

MR. LORENZ: Library Statistics.

MISS SCOTT: Library Statistics, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, I see.

MISS SCOTT: As it differs, I brought this up,

that, of course, this is no longer under the Bureau of Libraries and Educational Technology. It is an entirely different Bureau -- or Center.

DR. CUADRA: Does the Branch either now do anything about information centers, information analysis centers, document depots?

MISS SCOTT: I don't see that; I don't see this, unless -- that certainly wouldn't be included in "general"; I am not sure what they mean by "general".

MR. LORENZ: I am not either.

MISS SCOTT: Libraries, and one publication of a general nature.

I think it is limited only to libraries, and then almost exclusively to the college, university, public and school. And if you see on that first page there, I showed you the end part of the process, some in preparation, some to come out, and the schedules.

I wanted to mention, however, that this is -- the Office of Education, at least, this Center, is not the only

source of statistical material, and that, of course, it is not the sole source, because, like the American Library Association has recently published the salary survey, and Special Libraries had a salary survey two years ago -- they plan it on a two-year basis -- that is one type of statistic. The National Library of Medicine funded one for medical libraries which is completed. I don't know if they will continue to go on and authorize any more money for that, later compilation. And the American Bar Association has the responsibility for surveying the legal libraries in the country.

Then the Federal Library Committee has just reached and this is again private information because it is to be signed this week -- they are going to reach an agreement with the Office of Education, to come up with a statistical study of statistics in federal libraries.

Now I have just pointed out some of the things that I have seen showing up as inadequacies in statistics, and what statistics are to be collected, and what facts are needed, and for what purpose.

Maybe I will just play the part of the devil's advocate and say that I am a librarian and I just don't like statistics, when they come to me and ask for statistics -- and the reason being that, I think there may be a feeling generally on the part of librarians, as to what are you going to do with the statistics? What does the circulation figure mean

in the overall picture? Isn't the use factor more important? And what does the circulation figure or the reference figure tell you about it?

And then manpower studies, with the exception of the one that we mentioned this morning of the Special Libraries Association, that is the employment, the manpower employment, that is S. L. A. and A. L. A. combined -- this is the first time that has been subject to evaluation and that is projected to 1980.

And then the other seemed to be in the matter of library building facilities and construction.

And then I mentioned before, and I mentioned this morning, special libraries in industry and private educational institutions are not receiving the attention that they should be. They are not being canvassed by O. E. at all in this survey.

And I am sure that many of you can keep on adding inadequacies, and I know that Dr. Schick can, for this whole thing.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: Do you think, along this line, that we should hear from him, from Dr. Schick? Of course, he is not the only person to give an opinion in this area -- if we are serious about the matter of library statistics, or the lack of them, or the inadequacies.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think that the first question that I have is, what kind of data, statistical data, would we need in order to get on with --

MISS SCOTT: With our business.

THE CHAIRMAN: With a national library plan.

MISS SCOTT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are they different from the data that is now collected and available? Or how reliable are the statistics that Mr. Schick does collect? Are they good statistics, for what they are?

MR. LORENZ: I would say that they would be the best that you could get.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. LORENZ: That anybody could get.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right, but whether they are the kind of statistics that we need for our thinking and planning is a more difficult question.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And now how could we decide that problem?

MR. GOLAND: I think what we need is going to be a function of what we look into in depth, isn't it?

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. GOLAND: And I don't know that we can tell that in advance.

MR. LORENZ: It seems to me that what we need is what the statistical facts are, and then we need to measure those against whatever standards we think are reliable, so that you can make some determination of what the gap is that needs to be filled.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now when Burt Laskin complains that he hasn't got any data, he hasn't got the data that he needs to make plans, as he did in his presentation, what is he talking about?

MR. GOLAND: You will have to ask him!

(Laughter.)

MISS SCOTT: One of his problems -- you brought it up and I posed the question to him, actually. I posed the question to him of whether or not he thought that because the Library Statistics Branch was in another part of the O. E. that this affected his work? And he said "Yes, it is a handicap."

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. BECKER: But it has only been recently, I understand --

MISS SCOTT: '65.

MR. BECKER: That there has been an attempt to standardize the way in which library statistics are collected throughout the states.

MISS SCOTT: This is it.

MR. BECKER: And there have been interpretations and definitions.

MISS SCOTT: This is part of it. This is the "core form" and then, of course, the plan here -- the A. L. A. funded O. E. plan.

MR. LORENZ: I can testify to the fact that the reason that federal assistance to school libraries and the federal assistance to college and university libraries was finally achieved was because we did have the statistical facts that the federal office collected, and we were able to measure those against what some minimum service standards should be in terms of collections, and we were able to put together a case which was believable to the administration and to the Congress.

And if we hadn't had those, we never could have sold those programs. This was when I was in the Office of Education.

And I guess what we are saying is that if we want to move ahead further than we are now, we need to have further sets of facts and figures.

DR. CUADRA: Would you disagree with this, John, that in presenting the case one can go out and fill in gaps in a table at the time that you need the information, without collecting and scanning statistics now?

MR. LORENZ: I am not sure I am answering your

question directly, but I think that you have to build a statistical base, and a sort of a history of development, whatever it is, that a one-shot development, a one-shot collection, doesn't in itself do it.

DR. CUADRA: I have probably put it very badly.

I wonder if there are some things, some statistics, that we will need eventually to bolster the argument for something that we want to do?

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

DR. CUADRA: O. K.?

And it seems to me that one can almost wait and go out and obtain what is needed to bolster the case at some later time.

I guess I am arguing against investing in building more numbers, when we haven't the faintest idea what we are going to do with them and how many of them we need, and for what purpose.

MISS SCOTT: And also, how fresh do they have to be, to be effective?

DR. CUADRA: That's right.

I suspect that if someone gave us a table, and the numbers were off by twenty-five per cent, it wouldn't make a bit of difference, and most of us in the room wouldn't know the difference, and it wouldn't make any design difference at all to us if they were wrong, because I think we have

some feeling for what the problems are and what the need is for better networking or consorting or national planning. And numbers are not critical at this stage.

MR. LORENZ: Ideally, I think you would be doing a regular collection and a regular analysis, and from this collection and analysis you would determine what the needs are, and then you would go ahead and get those needs filled.

But I think yours is, at this point in time, a more pragmatic and a more realistic approach.

DR. CUADRA: I don't even think those numbers will tell us what the needs are,

I don't know what they would look like.

MISS SCOTT: No.

DR. CUADRA: But it is not oriented toward service.

MISS SCOTT: It is standards.

MR. LORENZ: No, but the standards are oriented towards service, and when you compare what exists to what the standards should be -- minimum standards -- then you know what the gap is that you need.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, the A. L. A. has got minimum standards, haven't they, for certain things?

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have they got the statistics that will tell you how many places meet those standards and how

many don't?

MR. LORENZ: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: And what is needed by the libraries of the country to meet the standards?

MR. LORENZ: No, this is where they have to go back to the Office of Education, and try to fit the two things together.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right. And does the Office of Education collect its statistics with this sort of question in mind?

Do they match?

MR. LORENZ: To some degree.

THE CHAIRMAN: They do?

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: I think the important study though will be the Herner Study too here, along with the survey, of course.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: But to identify who collects, who is doing the collecting, and at what level of government, and associations and otherwise.

COLONEL AINES: Mr. Chairman.

MISS SCOTT: And so I guess we wait until 1972 to see what the Herner Study turns up.

COLONEL AINES: Mr. Chairman, if I understood the

question a little bit, you were asking a very basic and very profound one:

What do we need for data, in order to do our job?

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

COLONEL AINES: Which we haven't even talked about.

And I would suggest that there are some indicators that, obviously, we can begin to sense rather fairly soon, like the amount of money and the amount of people involved in some of the programs, and how many people are being educated, and how they are being educated.

And I would like to suggest that we don't want to add too much to the burden of our staff Director at this stage of the game, and I am not recommending that, but I think that this is the kind of effort, where he can get together with a few of us, and we can sort of privately come up with recommendations for those areas, so that even at this stage we can begin to see their import.

Then I would suggest that since every one of the library and other groups has offered to assist us wherever they can undertake some of these tasks, we do this. We may have to use some consultants. We may have to put out some study contracts to accumulate this.

But I do feel that we need some base line statistics as we go along.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do too.

I think that, at the beginning, the exercise is as you say, and perhaps someone -- Chuck or someone should meet with Mr. Schick and put this question to him:

"This is a long-range job that we have got, and what sort of data have you got that fits in that program? And what other new stuff would we need to collect?"

And just fine out if there are any ideas.

COLONEL AINES: I would go along with Carlos and his comments that we are not yet to the point where we are asking for highly detailed statistics which we may find later are not exactly the ones we needed, but I think that we have got to set the climate for some basis that we require.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that John pointed out one very great use, if you have got the statistics, that it enables you to plan legislation and quantify it, and get formulas for the states and regions, and estimate how much money you are going to need.

And unless you have got something like that, you don't know what to do or say.

MR. LORENZ: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: And the legislators want to know,

"All right, there is a problem, but how much of a bill, what kind of an appropriation, and how is it going to be used in the various states? And how much is New Mexico going to get out of this?"

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: These are the questions that they want to know the answers to.

MISS SCOTT: I mentioned earlier that forty states have responded favorably to the idea of a survey-- forty of the fifty.

Where the state agency is weak, I assume they will not be able to go into that state through the normal channel, but will have to go to the institutions within.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: And this is a longer period of time to collect data.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

Is part of the plan providing any resources to the states to carry out these jobs? Because the school systems in the states have gotten money to build up their capability to collect data.

MISS SCOTT: The schools, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, let's --

MISS SCOTT: Matching funds, you mean, state and federal?

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let us ask our Director then to take that as a sort of a general theme for his thinking, as he gets the time, is to assemble the people and the evidence

and whatever is needed to get a line of what statistical data we will have to have.

MISS SCOTT: And existing data from the Office of Education is printed in the "Bowker Annual".

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: I mean, that is available.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MISS SCOTT:: Existing.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. O. K., Chuck, do you have anything?

MR. STEVENS: Yes, I do.

I wonder if I could go back to one point Carlos mentioned, just so I make sure I don't get 180 degrees out of phase with what he is thinking.

By saying that we shouldn't collect data that we may not need, are you suggesting that any data now collected be stopped, that we take a position that this --

DR. CUADRA: Absolutely not.

MR. STEVENS: All right.

DR. CUADRA: I think that 99 per cent of all of the information that this Commission needs to work with has already been published, and much of it has been published ten times;

In the red book we got, which repeats much of what is in "Libraries at Large", in the S. A. T. C. O. M. Report,

and in the C. O. N. L. I. S. Report.

There are not that many new problems and challenges on numbers.

THE CHAIRMAN: But I must say, Carlos, that there seems to be a constant refrain that the statistics are no good, and that we need statistics.

DR. CUADRA: I think it is a reflex actually.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a reflex?

DR. CUADRA: It seems to me it is. I don't know what one does with them.

DR. DUNLAP: I would think that they ought to be collected in the office against the time that we want to make use of them. And the time will come, either what John suggested that we will need them for budget purposes or -- in my library, I have taken the A. R. L. figures each year I have been there and presented five tabulations.

Total number of volumes.

Volumes received in the year, preceding year.

Total number of staff.

Total expenditures.

Expenditures for acquisitions.

And I rank them by institutions, and it is apparent that we have not been keeping up. And there is nothing that frightens my president more than to see that thing come into his office again next year.

And the message does get across. So it is quite right that if you start looking very quizzically at those A. R. L. figures, there are some that are almost indefensible because of the different ways you count them -- some libraries use a bibliographic count; some libraries use a volume count. And then now A. R. L. is trying to get institutions to include in the volume count the number of microforms that they have about, and some libraries won't do that. So it is a can of worms.

But I think that if we can use it to our advantage, therefore we ought to have access to it -- and the more of it the merrier.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your point reminds me of when I went to visit the Librarian of the Lenin Library in Moscow and he was telling us about the place. He had practically a fit about the Library of Congress and the way it counted its items -- practically every sheet was counted by the Library of Congress!

(Laughter.)

"We are the largest library in the world," he said.

Is that true, John, what he was talking about?

MR. LORENZ: No, they count more than we do!

(Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: He worked himself into a real rage about the L. C.

MR. LORENZ: A year of twelve periodicals to them is twelve.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is twelve pieces.

MR. LORENZ: And to us, when we bind it together, it is one.

THE CHAIRMAN: Needless to say, I was not taking any of this seriously.

MR. LORENZ: You know how we finally got around this on the international definition?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: It was by ignoring volumes entirely and going to shelf meters.

(Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Shelf meters.

MR. LORENZ: It was the only thing we could get agreement on, believe it or not, that you measure quantitatively in the library by shelf meters!

(Laughter.)

DR. DUNLAP: This is the way the archivists operate.

MR. LORENZ: Shelf meters! Each nation can have its own conversion factor as to how many books is usually in a meter of shelving!

MR. VELDE: That is why they lay those books flat!

(Laughter.)

MISS SCOTT: May I add --

THE CHAIRMAN: They put all of these books in the order in which they are received and in size. If they are a certain size, they are stretched out that way. (Indicating.) If they are a certain size, they are on a different shelf, but as they come in.

MR. BECKER: Most European libraries do it that way.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: You know, in the special library world though, it becomes less important sometimes in the number of volumes you can count or even in the number of staff members you have, as to the quality of your service.

DR. DUNLAP: Sure.

MISS SCOTT: And that is a factor that isn't considered in most of the statistical evaluations.

DR. DUNLAP: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: In other words, that was a special problem that is mentioned in this book.

By the way, I thought that everybody had gotten this.

THE CHAIRMAN: No.

MISS SCOTT: This "Planning for a Nationwide System of Library Statistics".

DR. DUNLAP: No, I don't think that any of us

have.

MRS. MOORE: I didn't get it.

THE CHAIRMAN: By the way, what time will you all be needing cabs?

Mary Alice has got to order them. Will any of you need --

MRS. MOORE: Bud, have you?

MR. VELDE: No, I haven't.

THE CHAIRMAN: Four o'clock. Will you want one?

MR. VELDE: Bessie and I will want one.

MRS. RESZETAR: Dr. Dunlap?

DR. DUNLAP: I am walking over to the railroad station a little before four.

THE CHAIRMAN: O. K., all right. Mary Alice is taking you?

DR. CUADRA: She has already taken care of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, now we we have got action or at least we know somebody has got a responsibility, and we are going to fix a responsibility for everything from now on, so at least we will have somebody to blame when things go wrong!

(Laughter.)

Now, Joe, how about you and the fundamental facts about libraries?

MR. BECKER: Well, you may recall that some of

the members expressed an interest in developing a summary picture of the various types of libraries and information activities in the gross sense, and some specific information about each of them.

And you asked me to try and locate someone who could put that together. I have done that. His name is Theodore Shuchat, and he was recommended to me by the local A. L. A. office.

He is an information researcher and writer and has done some research for them previously. They are prepared to let him use all of their files and to put him in touch with people in Chicago to confirm and verify the information that he prepares for us.

He has indicated to me that he thinks this would cost about five hundred dollars -- somewhere between that and eight hundred dollars -- and that he could have it for us at our next meeting. I am prepared to deal with him if you feel it is a good idea to continue.

THE CHAIRMAN: It sounds reasonable, I must say.

MR. STEVENS: What are his qualifications for the job?

MR. BECKER: He has his C. V. here, and he has done writing before, primarily in various types of small research jobs.

Now it may be, Chuck, that you would prefer to

deal directly with him and sort of take over this chore, which would be O. K. with me.

MR. STEVENS: If we are going to get it done by February, you are here and I am not going to be, and if you can do it in the next couple of weeks, it is your job.

MR. BECKER: Fine.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right, now give us again the specifications.

MR. BECKER: He is going to give us in return a table.

Down the left would be various types of libraries -- academic libraries, federal libraries, medical libraries, law libraries, and so forth -- various types of libraries, and along this axis there would be a paragraph description of each of these types of libraries, about its history, some of its basic statistics, how many there are and where they are located, a little bit about the organizations that are responsible for the development of that particular type of library and other facts about them.

He will produce for us, therefore, a table, which, in a nutshell, should give us some fundamental facts about each of these different types of activities.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good, fine. I think that is O. K. Right?

MR. BECKER: So shall I move ahead on it?

THE CHAIRMAN: Move on, and Mary Alice will get him sworn in or whatever it is we have to do to pay him!

(Laughter.)

DR. DUNLAP: Fingerprint him!

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you think I am kidding?

MISS BOWMAN: No.

DR. CUADRA: Blood type!

(Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

Now, Andy, you also had a roster of consultants.

Right?

COLONEL AINES: Yes, indeed. There should be a list.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is.

COLONEL AINES: I want to apologize at the outset

that much to my horror, when I arrived here and looked at the list yesterday, I found that they had misspelled the last name in the world whose name should be misspelled, namely our Chairman, and then our subject, instead of being "Proposed" turned out to be "Proposal". But after that, I think you will find that it falls into line.

And what we have here is a first-cut type of thing of people who could be either consultants or advisers. And as you see, I made a rather large number of fields, areas, where we would have sort of people that we could interact

with -- some who might like to undertake jobs, others who might simply give us good advice.

It is not all-embracing. There are other candidates for virtually every one of the fields that I have laid out.

However, as a beginning, I think, Mr. Chairman, that it could be a useful document. Other people may want to add names and make suggestions.

I have gone into fields that deal with specific areas, as well as general areas, trying to get some people in the library, some people in the computer, some people in the information science fields.

THE CHAIRMAN: You haven't differentiated between those that might be consultants in the normal sense of employing them to do a job, and others who would be just good advice on certain subjects.

COLONEL AINES: When you get to the point of wanting specific people to consult --

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

COLONEL AINES: I think we can pull out those that fit that category.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MRS. MOORE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to add some names on state libraries.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Bessie --

MRS. MOORE: Is that all right?

THE CHAIRMAN: Bessie, I was going to suggest that the members of the Commission add to this roster and send in names under the various headings, and if possible, indicate why you think so or what experience they have had, or what they did.

There are some outfits that have good reputations for producing the goods, and others that have, shall we say, mediocre reputations. So, if you know of good ones that really have done something that you know first-hand was good and useful, indicate that, so that we can also put the source of our information down as well.

COLONEL AINES: Well, I would add that there would also be people in this room, it would be very, very useful, also, to have guidance in some areas. I did not put down the names of firms per se of the type you just talked about. I was really looking at people rather than organizations.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right. And I think that we also ought to put down possible firms that would be good.

John Lorenz has sent some in, which we will add to this category.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I don't remember that they were broken down according to these.

MR. LORENZ: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: But you can do this easily for us.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have got it here.

So will the rest of you put your minds to this?

And we will ask Kemeny and Zipf and whoever else is gone to do the same.

That way we will get some kind of a bank built up.

Well, what else have we? Does anyone have a chore to do that we ought to look at? No, I guess that is it for the specific assignments.

We haven't discussed number six, except in passing, on this letter -- the discussion of support of Commission studies by other federal agencies and-or private funds. Now, to a certain extent, of course, this will depend on how much budget we get and how clear we are about what we want done. As of the moment I don't think we are in a position to say that we need other federal agencies to do anything for us, or that we need to go to the C. L. R. or Carnegie or any number of foundations that might have an interest in supporting projects.

The question really is, do we, as a general thing, do we do this only when we haven't got the money ourselves? Or do we do it no matter what, in order to -- as an active policy -- involve and implicate and get the cooperation of other agencies and private organizations in the work we are

doing?

That is a slightly different question from the first one, which is when are we going to get so that we run out of money and have to have somebody else do it?

MR. LORENZ: One specific question occurred to me, which again is a slight variation, I think, on what you are saying. It is a very specific question.

Thinking back to this project description that was given to us last time, the New York Citizens' Information Centers, I wondered what the present stage of this project is?

Then if this is something that the Commission feels would be a good thing to start moving, so that in itself it could be a pilot, for example, from which we would gain experience and be able to observe it in action, if we feel that way about it, could the Commission possibly lend its moral support to the City of New York in terms of giving them some assistance in the acquisition of funds to move this project ahead by finding out where the request may be in Washington at the present time and what it may be waiting for?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, perhaps you would?

MR. STEVENS: I have been working on that for the last several months, as maybe you know, and I am not sure whether it is clear from that report.

MR. LORENZ: No, I didn't know. Go ahead.

MR. STEVENS: Project Intrex became involved in the study on community information centers because Tim Costello and Bea Fitzpatrick, who are the Deputy Mayor and the Executive Director of A. M. R. A., which is a city-owned corporation designed to handle research jobs for the City of New York, asked Project Intrex to become interested in helping them model community information system services that might begin with manually organized apparatus and move on from that toward something that embraced some of the elements of new technology, including computers and microfiche and remote transmission of text.

And very early we saw that their look at the problem was not as all-embracing as we might have hoped. They have had some studies done by the City University of New York, by Virginia Sessions who was with U. R. B. A. N. D. O. C. and others.

And in fact, they have done some pilot work and are sharing out some basic services without benefit of a full-blown program.

They have not yet fully identified what the data base ought to be. They have not yet fully covered the building of bridges to the important people in New York who will determine in these social services, who will eventually have to provide the services that citizens find out about. The bridges are not provided to make sure that they want the ser-

vices known that well. So there is a lot of spade work still to be done.

But meanwhile, Costello and Fitzpatrick have cleared the decks with the Social Security Office to get the main funding from the federal government. And it is clear that they will get about seventy-five per cent of it from the federal government as a service offered to citizens under a particular public law that suggests that they not only can but that they must offer such services.

And they are now looking for the other twenty-five per cent of that funding, which amounts to a total, about twenty-five per cent of the total nine million dollars that they are looking for as starting money, and they are looking for that funding from private foundations.

Now with the private foundations, I believe, if they chose to support the work in the community information centers, it could have an influence in directing them to say, "Yes, the Commission has looked at it and, yes, we think we should fund it."

The federal funds seem to be in order.

MR. LORENZ: Are the federal funds available only if the twenty-five per cent comes from the --

MR. STEVENS: Yes, this is what we understand.

COLONEL AINES: But, well, you know, Charles, you alarm me by your initial comments, where they really don't

know what they want to do.

MR. STEVENS: That is correct. They have asked Project Intrex to do a feasibility study.

COLONEL AINES: And here funds are being made available for a vapory sort of a program. I am concerned about this.

MR. STEVENS: Well, you might be concerned -- if you will excuse me for interrupting you?

COLONEL AINES: O. K., I will be concerned while you are telling me why I should be concerned!

(Laughter.)

MR. STEVENS: When we first looked at it, we felt that probably they had their feet on more solid ground than we found when we began to examine what they were doing. They were able to put in front of us another model from England of a kind of citizens' information service available there, published in book form, and they thought that this might give them some guidance as to a direction that one might go, and stand on the shoulders of what they saw done abroad and go forward from there.

But it turns out that they really only knew, for example, about three thousand agencies in New York -- public, private and of all kinds -- in the city and the county and the state and federal services, that they could refer to. They knew about some of the kinds of information that they

thought they would like to have gathered in addition.

But they weren't even ready to say, at the point that we were quizzing them, as to how this information would be gathered and how kept up to date, and how assured that it was accurate in each detail every single day.

And the feasibility study that Project Intrex is now negotiating with them is one that will attempt to find out how one really postulates the study that they thought they had somewhat in hand. I shouldn't say it is all Project Intrex, although Intrex at M. I. T. is taking a leadership role. It will be an institute-wide project involving the School of Management, the Department of Urban Affairs, the Department of Electrical Engineering and so on.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think Bill Baker was in on that.

At least, they asked us.

MR. STEVENS: Oh, yes, very much so.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I saw Fred Cole yesterday.

He told me that he was sending a man out, I think, today, to talk to Costello and Fitzpatrick, to try to get the thing made more concrete, because, as he put it, it is a promotion document, it is a sales document, but there is something here that they feel ought to be worked on, and he is sympathetic, if they can get clear about what kind of information will be collected and how, how it will be made available.

Now I have talked to these people at some length.

I went over this document and made some suggestions, looking at it as an application to a foundation, from that point of view.

And they did it in a great hurry, so that it is by no means a perfect application. But it has got something, which you could tell from the way that Gerri Krettek reacted, and a lot of people are sort of caught by it, and they want to make it go.

MR. LORENZ: Oh, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: The librarians, the Public Library Branches of the New York Public Library have said, "We will cooperate. We are willing."

So there is a lot of good beginning there.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And there is a feeling that maybe something could be made to happen, if they got good advice and good support.

I think in the next few weeks this thing will sort of begin to jell as the Intrex people and Fred Cole and a few others get to work and hammer it into shape.

MR. LORENZ: Now the usual approach is, instead of going "whole hog" with nine million dollars, that you would do it as a pilot.

COLONEL AINES: Sure.

MR. LORENZ: In two or three places. What about

that?

MR. STEVENS: We asked them about that when we became involved in the study very early. And they said that this is the kind of a project that, done for the City of New York, will prove something for the whole country. If it can be done for New York as a pilot, then any city in the country can do it.

And to do it on a smaller scale would leave you with so many of the scaling problems unknown that it just wouldn't be worth while. And they felt that this was the smallest kind of a push that one could make and be really meaningful.

COLONEL AINES: That is how life is lead in "Fun City"!

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

MR. GOLAND: Yes.

COLONEL AINES: You go all the way, you know. You don't really test it out.

MR. GOLAND: Yes.

COLONEL AINES: You don't have your data bank as yet.

MR. STEVENS: Andy, I should come back and say that in our rejoinder to them, we have said that in our feasibility study we will attempt to do -- for good or for bad -- what we did with Intrex -- that is, model it first at M. I. T. and take a look and see, and then do two or three or maybe

only one of them, in New York as a model, and from that write a feasibility document.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who is supporting this M. I. T. venture?

MR. STEVENS: Well, Mr. Costello and Mrs. Fitzpatrick have said that if we would say we would do it, they would find the money.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, I guess they will.

MR. LORENZ: That responded to my suggestion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I don't know, but I still would like to get your thinking on the question of, do we want to, as a general policy, try to get other agencies and other foundations involved in our work by means of suggesting or applying to them, to get things done?

Now when the O. M. B. brought this up -- I think I mentioned it the other day -- the thing I don't like about using Office of Education money is that unless we can work on the thing according to our specifications, I don't think it is our study. It is just getting them to do something that we are interested in.

But whether it comes out the way we want it to come out or not will be more or less a matter of accident, unless we get a working relationship with them, so that they in effect will really do and give us the kind of direction and control of the project that their money will support. And I

don't know whether that is possible.

DR. CUADRA: It is possible.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is?

DR. CUADRA: It is. What your consultant or contractor does is defined by his contract.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. CUADRA: So you know at the outset.

MR. GOLAND: But I think that there are two different kinds of studies.

One is an investigative study in which the object is the collection of facts, tables, and statistics, and so forth.

And then the other studies that we will be engaged in will be policy studies.

And I don't think that any policy study should be done except under our own direct jurisdiction. Now the other kind of study, yes, I can think of a variety of agencies that could.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that distinction --

DR. CUADRA: I am not sure that we are talking about the same thing. I am talking about our building the specifications for a job that we would like somebody to do for us, having the Office of Education hire a contractor with their money to do exactly what we told the contractor to do.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. CUADRA: And then again --

MR. GOLAND: Well, that is what I was referring to, but I still think that there are two different kinds of studies.

DR. CUADRA: But, I don't see why we can't control one just as well as the other.

MR. GOLAND: Well --

DR. CUADRA: If we can define it and write what we want someone to do, and the Office of Education is willing to pay for it.

MR. GOLAND: Well, in the case of the Office of Education, if it doesn't impinge on the Office of Education -- if it is a policy study, if it doesn't impinge on the O. E. program, then the question is, why are they doing it? And if it does impinge on the O. E. program, we certainly don't want it done under their jurisdiction!

(Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: You mean, if it is likely to cause criticism or --

DR. CUADRA: They fund all kinds of studies that are liable to lead to criticism.

MR. LORENZ: Well, there would be a question of who is going to monitor the study. Would it be a member of the O. E. staff? Or would it be a member of the commission?

DR. CUADRA: There is always a member of the O. E.

staff that is responsible for the project monitoring. I will give you a good case in point:

They, the Federal Library Committee, got a contractor for a job -- in the Office of Education there is a person who is the official project monitor, who made sure that reports came in on time and things of this sort, but the contractor got his guidance from the Federal Library Committee in meetings every month or two or three.

MR. GOLAND: Would that take care of it?

DR. CUADRA: And when there were problems, the Federal Library Committee worked it out with U. S. O. E., and the contractor was told with only one voice, "We want you to follow this."

MISS SCOTT: That would be the case with this library statistics study of the federal libraries as well.

DR. CUADRA: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: They will do the monitoring.

DR. CUADRA: It really can be done.

So I think that we ought to leave the door open to the possibility rather than close it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, there is a certain kind of study which, I think, I would call a policy study, in one sense, where we would be hiring a man that we knew to be an original thinker about this problem and say, "Come out with some recommendations for us to consider."

And those recommendations might be of a sort that would cause a great deal of difficulty for O. E., if it had to own it, or own up to it as its report, you see. I mean, I am talking abstractly, but you can see that they might be reluctant to do it.

I don't think that they are worried about evaluating or criticisms in that sense, but there might be some kinds of work that they just wouldn't want.

DR. CUADRA: No doubt, but I think that they would much rather perform the study that is criticized than have someone else fund the study.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. CUADRA: I think it is the opposite.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, as I say, it is not the criticism so much that they are afraid of.

DR. CUADRA: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: As launching policy lines that might get them into trouble with Congress, because it looks as though O. E. is demanding a certain line, rather than another.

And I confess that I can't give you any examples of that, of anything like that, but it just might be.

MR. BECKER: I think too, Mr. Chairman, that they are apt to be sensitive about how much of their discretionary funds we will suggest to them that they use for our purposes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. BECKER: And as an additional dimension of that same thing, at the time they go to justify their funds before the Bureau of the Budget, they may very well justify it on the grounds that they are supporting us.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. BECKER: Which weakens our own position for getting our own money.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, obviously, in order to get our strength up with the O. M. B., we have got to show that we are spending the money that we have got and could spend more.

So I think that is the first thing on the agenda for us. O. K., Andy, so let's leave that for the time being, but let's, at the same time, not exclude the possibility that in the near future, we might be working out how to use the Office of Education.

MR. VELDE: Do you think there are any foundations that would really give us money without a specific project?

THE CHAIRMAN: Not without a project. I think it would be very unusual.

MR. VELDE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And I think that this is something that we ought to again be quite clear about because of the fact that we have been asked several times now on it, doesn't opening up these private funds make a danger or a risk that

we might be used to further certain vested interests, and so forth.

I think that is the easiest thing to protect yourself against because you simply don't accept any money except for something that you want to do, and at your initiative.

And nobody is going to just give money in general to a government agency. I never heard of such a thing. All right?

Now on the rest of the agenda, we have already decided that next time we will have practically the whole meeting, if we can manage it, devoted to the national networks plan under Joe Becker's leadership.

MISS BOWMAN: And there is Mr. Dunlap's part here.

THE CHAIRMAN: With Les's paper in there, and we will be hearing from John Lorenz on the National Library, L. C. too.

MR. LORENZ: Going back to the tour, is it possible that that could be from 8:30 to 10:30? Would that crowd your schedule?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, all right.

MR. LORENZ: I have been hearing some cries already that an hour and a half just isn't enough.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, let's do it right, if we are going to do it. Let's either not do it on the Monday -- on

the first day -- but let's do it so you show us what we ought to see.

MR. LORENZ: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: And let's do it in two hours.

MR. LORENZ: All right. Well, then should we be in touch in terms of working this into the agenda in the best possible way?

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. STEVENS: It seems to me that the first thing in the morning we are going to cut into even two hours because people will find cabs difficult.

MR. LORENZ: All right.

MR. STEVENS: And it just may be better to do it some other way.

MR. LORENZ: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, all right, I will leave it to you to work out with Mary Alice.

And we also ought to coordinate with the C. O. S. A. T. I. - N. S. F. presentation; this ought to be scheduled so that they will know when to come.

Has anybody else got something to say before we wither away?

MR. VELDE: Yes, was Mary Alice going to make some hotel reservations for the next meeting?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MISS BOWMAN: I am sure she will, yes. Did you have a preference?

(Laughter.)

DR. DUNLAP: What difference does it make?

MRS. MOORE: Does it matter?

THE CHAIRMAN: I gave the fellow at the hotel a piece of my mind this morning -- you needn't take this down.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Whereupon, at 4:30 o'clock, p.m., the meeting was concluded.)

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE
THIRD MEETING

Wilson Room,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C.
Friday, December 10, 1971

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**NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES
AND INFORMATION SCIENCE**

- - -

THIRD MEETING

- - -

**Wilson Room,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C.**

Friday, December 10, 1971

The meeting was reconvened at 9:30 o'clock, a.m.,

Dr. Frederick H. Burkhardt, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

Commission members and staff as heretofore noted,

with the following additions:

**EFREN W. GONZALEZ,
President,
Special Libraries Association**

**JANET RIGNEY,
Assistant Librarian,
Council on Foreign Relations,
New York, New York**

**FLORINE OLTMAN,
Chief of Reference,
Air University Library,
Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama**

**HERBERT R. KOLLER,
Executive Director,
American Society for Information Science**

**ROBERT J. KYLE,
President,
American Society for Information Science**

PRESENT: (Continued)

JOSH SMITH,
Associate Director,
E. R. I. C. - C. L. I. S.

JOHN SHERROD,
Librarian,
Department of Agriculture

P R O C E E D I N G S

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, I think we can start. We certainly have a quorum and I think we have practically full attendance.

As you know, we are going to start off with the presentation from the American Society for Information Science. Mr. Koller is here with some of his colleagues, and I hope he will introduce the other members of his team.

And then we are going to hear from the Special Libraries Association, after which we will go into Executive Session until lunchtime.

Lunch is at the Rotunda Restaurant. The "Bluebird Special" will be waiting for us outside to take us to the restaurant in time for -- what is it?

MRS. RESZETAR: Twelve-thirty.

THE CHAIRMAN: Twelve-thirty lunch.

O. K., Mr. Koller, do you want to come up to the table there? Or where would you like to sit? I think perhaps if you moved your chair, we could then start right in.

You have sent your advance material in good time. I want to thank you for doing that.

MR. KOLLER: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: And also I think I can assure you that the members of the Commission will have read what you have sent.

So you can take that for granted in your presentation and give us what you think we ought to know. And then we will permit the members of the Commission to ask any questions.

MR. KOLLER: I should say, first of all, that we are delighted to have the opportunity to address the Commission this morning, and I will not personally make the presentation, so let me introduce my colleagues:

Over here is Robert Kyle, who is the President of A. S. I. S.

In the back row is John Sherrod, who is the President-Elect who will assume office in the fall of the coming year.

To my left is Josh Smith, who is Associate Director of our E. R. I. C. Clearinghouse for Library and Information Sciences.

And Mr. Kyle will carry the ball on our presentation, so let me just be quiet and turn the floor over to him.

MR. KYLE: A month ago I had never given any possible thought to what one says to a National Commission. It had never occurred to me that I might ever, I guess, even see one, let alone speak to one, and I have had a lot of trepidations and concerns.

In order not to simply practice the "God and

motherhood" syndrome, we asked a number of our members and staff to pool their backgrounds to review the Society, and some public publications, and to examine the various stands the Society has, from time to time, taken on issues of general concern.

The results we have come up with are not officially the policies of the Society or even with certainty the consensus of the members, although we feel very confident that the majority of our members would support everything that will be said.

We decided that the proper purpose for us in speaking to you was twofold:

That we should identify the Society, in order to establish our basis for the conclusions that we have reached and the comments that we make, and perhaps also to give some basis for the possibility that you might look to us in the future for cooperation in some of the activities which you are bound to undertake.

Our second purpose is to call attention to some of the key issues which we see, in hopes that the Commission will find them appropriate for priority treatment in the deliberations and the work that you undertake.

(The first chart was shown.)

In the material that was sent to you there was an illustration like this one (indicating), which is intended

to show our concept of ourselves as a link in a spectrum which includes library science at one side and computer science at the other.

I think a good and interesting and maybe controversial case can be made for the claim that information science is the area that permeates this whole spectrum. Information science is rather new, and historically library science was a mature subject operating with hundreds of years of experience at the time that people first began to think about the term "information science" and its implications.

At the same time computer science was what I might call a strapping teenager, an exciting one, and probably a female with a miniskirt and enough glamor to attract a lot of the best people from our society in just a few short years of its existence.

But this is the environment in which our Society, the information science activity, has found itself projected, and quite happily so, of course.

Many of the principles which make up information science are strictly inherited from these other disciplines. They have been adapted and modified and taken sometimes quite literally. And they make up an entity which is sometimes hard to distinguish from either of these other major disciplines. We find that we can express our concerns in terms of the creation and the organization and the storage and retrieval

and dissemination and interpretation and transformation and application of information -- and that is about enough "ion" endings on any series of things, I think!

(The next chart was shown.)

Our membership itself is a rather diverse group:

Forty-six per cent of our people identify themselves as information scientists.

About forty-one per cent -- forty-two per cent think of themselves as being associated with library science.

And eleven per cent claim the field of computer science as their primary discipline.

The nature of our Society is a little unusual, as professional societies go, in one very basic respect:

Most of our members are bi-professional. In addition to their interest in information science, they are intensely involved in some other subject. There are other societies which can say that, except perhaps for the emphasis on the word "intensely" involved. Our people actually practice their other profession and use information science in it, as opposed to most other societies that are bi-professional where the basic background that may have preceded their specialization is associated with their work, it is necessary to do it, but it is not one of their most basic points of interest.

In looking at the way our people have been edu-

cated and do practice their professional work, we find about forty-one per cent identify with the physical sciences and engineering, and about the same percentage in the behavioral and biological areas. Arts and humanities account for about twelve per cent; mathematics and statistics come out to about five.

I think that adds up to slightly more than a hundred per cent, but we expect a little more of our people than the average!

(Laughter.)

(The next chart was shown.)

The liaison activities of our Society stem very naturally from this multi-professional aspect, and it has become one of our most active areas. We place more emphasis on this than anything else. But we have specific liaison relationships to eleven different organizations in the area of libraries and documentation and to four in the computers and electronic area.

Actually, these four are such large organizations, with such diverse interests, that several of them have major sub-groups that are bigger than many societies. I wouldn't be surprised if some of them might not be bigger than our Society; our size is not our forte.

But if we were to count these individual specialties, we would have nine of these groups with whom we have

established independent liaison relations.

In the specialized sciences there are three per cent -- I mean, three groups.

In linguistics there are two.

There are three that didn't classify with anything else, and I just called them "other".

And there are six rather unusual involvements, if not unique, to the society, but unusual in comparison with the other activities cited here. They deal with standards work, which we consider very important, and have relationships. Most of these are all in one organization and represent major standards efforts in that group.

In this sense of the liaison activities, the multi-professional character of the Society, we are symbiotic -- we have a symbiotic relationship with the other organizations and, in fact, our members in general -- except those who are in research and development and information science -- very likely consider their primary affiliation to their other discipline, and in that sense we are a satelliting organization. It gives me some considerable pleasure to note that if you stand on the Earth and look at the Moon, the Moon is a satellite. On the other hand, if you go to the Moon, the role is reversed, and the satelliting is not a truly subordinate position.

So we feel that the work that we do in information

science is in support of the work of many different subject disciplines, perhaps all different subject disciplines. The importance of this concept to our Society is outlined by the organization of a Committee, which we established this past year, which we call "C. I. S. C. O.", the Committee for Inter-Society Cooperation. And it was established specifically to try to enhance our relationships with other societies.

In a sense, it responds to a minor missionary zeal. We have placed sufficient interest in this group that we have assigned it at present, the Chairman of it is one of our best known and most active past Presidents -- not the one that we are proud to have on your Commission, but another one.

A further example of this sort of rapport with other societies is in our special interest groups. They were described in the sheet called "Profile" in the handouts that were given to you, and so I won't take the time to review them. There are fourteen of them. Each of them represents a subject specialty within the information science domain.

If you have not examined them carefully and are concerned about the nature of our Society, it does provide a very good insight into it.

(The next chart was shown.)

The nature of the work of our members:

Thirty-seven per cent of them are concerned with library operation.

Twenty-five per cent, or a fourth of them, with management.

Nearly a fifth of them with research and development.

Six per cent with teaching.

Ten per cent with consulting and other sorts of activities.

And about five per cent of our members are students.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your total membership figure?

MR. KYLE: The total membership is very close to four thousand. I don't actually know the exact figure. And that includes this student group. Do you need or do you wish an accurate number?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, no, I just wanted to get an idea.

MR. KYLE: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are they geographically distributed throughout the country?

MR. KYLE: I believe there is at least one member in every state in the Union, but the answer to your question might better be no. They really are distributed through the

country, but A. S. I. S., the information industry, and the people who use it, the Eastern States and the Middle Western States have a preponderance of our members. The Far West, in the Southern part of California, in particular, has a substantial percentage, but not in the same league with the East and the Midwest.

The Central Plains, the Far Northwest, the Southeast, are relatively less well represented -- the Southeast better than those other areas, but still rather poorly represented.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. KYLE: Our primary concerns in areas that relate to the Commission are in the present state of the art and the extension of the present state of the art. I am very much impressed by the fact -- which, I am sure, is not news to anybody here -- by the fact that the three by five card catalog is still the fastest information retrieval tool that I can name, and it -- for the information that you can get into a card catalogue -- it will remain the fastest for a long time to come. Until people organize some way to think their process of what they want, they are not going to be able to use a machine to get that information faster than they can get it out of the catalog.

There are many deficiencies of such systems in other ways, and I am not trying to make any claim, except

that we fully recognize that mechanization per se is not the answer to anything. And although our Society probably tends to relate much more to the more sophisticated aspects of information handling than to the more conventional aspects, that is not to say that we are not completely dependent on the conventional aspects and don't expect to remain so. We simply expect to supplement this work, where appropriate, with faster and more comprehensive and more definitive types of activity.

In spite of saying these things, I would say that attention needs to be given to several areas. I have given the words which, by and large, are unique to this presentation, not that they will not be words you have heard before, but they represent aspects of the future, aspirations we might hold, but things which we will not see immediately:

One I would like to call "zero cost memory". And by this I mean that the unit cost of storing books is so low that it is not a factor in any consideration of the use of the system.

Ultimately I feel confident that we will see at least a reasonable approximation of this. It is not true today, and it will not be true in the foreseeable, in the immediate, in the predictable future, in the sense of being able to say when, but there is work underway which I believe would lead to this type of concept and this type of facility.

Another area is total access of information, total information access, something which would result from having available an altogether inexpensive memory, which might be reproduced, because of its lack of expense, in any location.

A third category is self-organizing storage, where the tedious and horrendous task of defining your collection of material, your collection of information, in such a way that whoever wants it in the future can find it without difficulty, is eliminated. The system itself is constructed in such a way that the fact that the data is in the system permits you to obtain it by random access. And I have every confidence that this also will be.

There are approaches which lend themselves to this concept in part, but again this is a distant aspiration and not one which one might expect today.

And to be sure that I keep myself honest with my claim that we are concerned with the non-sophisticated as well as the sophisticated, I would put one more category in this list, and that is the libraries as we know them.

(The next chart was shown.)

I had this information written down at great labor and forgot to show it to you, but now that I have passed over it, I will bring it out.

I mentioned the libraries, including data banks and information centers, lest we forget where the action is.

The zero cost memory, total information access, and self-organizing storage, and other less exotic promises of the future, are important for just three reasons at the present time, to a Commission like this, I think:

One of these reasons is in order not to lock ourselves out of some desirable technical potential.

The second reason is in order not to let our investments in information systems become prematurely obsolescent.

And a third one is to provide the wisdom and the opportunity to nurture promising potentials where it counts the most.

I still believe that the big advantages of the Commission's work lie in examination and extension of the present state of the art.

One can draw an interesting point which deals with improvements at the rate of orders of magnitude. If you are able to improve something so that it is ten times as fast or a tenth as expensive or in some other way benefits by about an order of magnitude -- actually, the number where this becomes significant to my little studies of the idea are a little less than ten to one, but when you make this kind of change you actually have to change, or have changed, your procedure drastically.

If you are walking at three miles an hour and

you desire to travel at thirty miles an hour, you simply have to change your method of transportation. And if you desire to change from thirty miles an hour to three hundred miles an hour, again you have to change your method. And although this is a very simple minded analogy, the principle applies in almost all respects.

Another important point that deals with this philosophy is the idea that it takes a long time for any new concept to become feasible in the applied sense. The time span has been decreasing for hundreds of years, I guess, and you can find examples of rather short time spans for some new ideas to get into use, but even these short time spans are five and ten years in general.

The point that I am making is that we can now see everything which will be in use in libraries during the entire term of any member on this Commission, for his present appointment; there will be no major surprises, no huge breakthroughs that drastically change things.

The nearest that I can see to something which may resemble a breakthrough is C. A. T. V. The idea of being able to provide television by cable, the many advantages that occur from being able to direct your information to a specific source, potentially -- that is an individual specific source -- although that is outside the range of what is possible on a practical economic basis today, offers an opportunity for

putting data where you want it.

The potential ability through this same mechanism for the person at the recipient end to communicate back to the system is realistic to aspire to. Again, it is not available at present.

Both of these features are possible to achieve in the time span that we have been talking about. But there are other problems which I have not seen discussed in the literature which I have read about this subject that deal with such problems as transmitting documents over cable television that I think are difficult enough that they are not likely to represent a breakthrough again on this same time span. Eventually I feel sure that they will represent a real breakthrough and a change in the way we do our business. And I hope the Commission will keep very close track of these developments. The kind of comments that I am making can be changed suddenly by unexpected developments; I do not anticipate it.

If you wish later I will be glad to comment a little about some of the disadvantages I see. I am not experienced in this field personally, and I feel a little squeamish about making the statement as strongly as I have, in view of some of the claims that you will find in the literature, and I will be glad to comment on that later, if it seems appropriate.

We would suggest for the Commission's consideration

a term which I would call "adequate information delivery." Adequate information delivery has a parallel very much like health delivery, which has had a tremendous impact on the well-being of our people, and I see many analogies to the needs and the potentials for giving information to the people who are now getting it in conventional manner, to the people who are not getting it but who we would imagine should be, to the underprivileged in one way or another.

We do see continuing shifts toward the non-print data, toward non-print data systems.

We are still convinced that conventional libraries will remain with us for all of the foreseeable future, but more and more data banks and parts of library collections will become available in non-print form for the many advantages that this sort of recording holds -- advantages such as:

The ability to manipulate the data after it has been recorded.

The ability to do things to it such as find a part you are interested in, and remove it, and reproduce it some place where you can use it conveniently.

There are physical counterparts in every library operation to all of the things that you can do with mechanized information.

But the precision with which you can do these things, the accuracy and the rapidity, are tremendously im-

proved in special cases, and these cases where it is practical will apparently continue to expand.

There are now data banks in industries which are within a thousandth, perhaps, of the actual size of the storage capacity of a single human mind. In one sense that may sound trivial, because we all know how fallible our minds are. But these systems are not cluttered with the information that it takes to put on a shirt or to brush a tooth -- brush a tooth; I have got several of them -- brush your teeth!

(Laughter.)

But it is -- I shouldn't have interrupted myself with my little feeble effort at humor there; I lost that particular train of thought.

DR. CUADRA: It is still pretty big!

MR. KYLE: The point -- that's right, the point is that this data is capable of being retrieved precisely, not as rapidly as we do with our minds ordinarily when we do retrieve it, but very much more dependably, and in some ways with more variety, more variety in the way we seek the data.

There are contracts being negotiated at present, according to rumors that I have not been able to substantiate, for memory systems which would be large enough to take care of at least one-hundredth of what I understand to be the size of the entire Library of Congress, with very fast retrieval times, times which might be measured in milleseconds, thou-

sandths of a second.

This does not mean that you could retrieve the specific document in that time, of course. It simply means that the individual operations that the machine would conduct can be handled on that type of time scale, and although there might be a few hundred or a few thousand of these operations to be performed, it would still result in retrieving the information, if it were recorded in one of these memories, and identified in a manner that you were prepared to seek it by, your retrieval time would be measured in a very few seconds.

DR. CUADRA: Bob, are you referring to the laser memory?

MR. KYLE: Actually, I am not. I am referring to a more conventional type of thing, cassette type magnetic tape in manipulable -- the cassettes are machine manipulable.

DR. CUADRA: I see.

MR. KYLE: And there are trillion and I have heard rumor of ten trillion bit machines with this type of access time being contracted at present. I cannot confirm this. It is just what I hear.

MR. KEMENY: But I thought the trillion bit memory already exists, and that is roughly one hundredth the size of the Library of Congress.

MR. KYLE: And you what?

MR. KEMENY: The trillion bit memory that now exists, say, is about, roughly, one per cent of the Library of Congress.

MR. KYLE: I thought of it as a thousandth rather than a hundredth, but I guess that is kind of a fake point anyway.

MR. KEMENY: Yes.

MR. KYLE: But I am sure that is correct. However, I don't think it has that type of access time, does it? An extremely short period, milisecond?

MR. KEMENY: Well, not in miliseconds, but it is a fraction of a second of actual retrieval to see a page.

MR. KYLE: Systems like this, if we could afford them for general use, would be revolutionary in their potential application, and would be limited primarily by the way in which we would be able to index the material to retrieve them.

That becomes a horrendous task, of course. The -- I had another point that I thought that I should make on this, but I have lost track of what it was. Yes, I know now what I was trying to say.

One of the primary problems that the expense of these systems represents today is keeping them sufficiently occupied that the capital recovery on them is reasonable. It takes a fantastic amount of usage in order to pay for the use

of machines that are as expensive as most of these machines are.

The change in the cost of memory of this sort is decreasing extremely rapidly.

Carlos mentioned laser memory. I think this is a beautiful potential. I have every hope that this will be a practical thing in the highly foreseeable future. Again, without knowing the specific details, I have heard some very glowing accounts of some possibilities along this line. Perhaps by Carlos asking the question the way he did, he has some specific knowledge about this.

DR. CUADRA: Very little. I heard a talk by the president of a company in California that makes, that manufactures the laser memories, and he was talking about capacities that are significantly more than we have been discussing, and higher speeds.

And what was shocking to me, since I didn't know anything about it before, was that he has two hundred units of this on order for next year, he claims, and all of his capacity for the next three or four years is committed. So it is -- assuming this is completely accurate, we are much closer to these kinds of capacities than I had imagined.

MR. KYLE: I wish that people who were doing this kind of thing and successfully selling two hundred units of these things would make it generally known.

I suppose that the fact that he can't sell any more -- can't make any more than he has already sold takes some of the incentive away from him!

(Laughter.)

But it certainly is important to all of us to be confident of -- when such things are in the immediate offing -- to be confident that they are real, that the claims are valid.

DR. CUADRA: Yes.

MR. KYLE: We have all heard many claims like this that have not been substantiated, which is the reason that I was making some rather cautious comments a while ago. It is certainly true that these changes may occur, as I said, without our expectation.

About five or six years ago I wrote a paper, which I entitled "The History of the Future of the Aerospace Industry". I had recently joined an aircraft company, and I was concerned about the fact that I didn't know anything about their background, and when I started reading in the older literature, I found it was fascinating to observe what people expected of that industry through the years.

Of course, there were realists, and there were visionaries, and there were pessimists. But I drew a conclusion, which, I think, applies in many areas -- and it certainly applies in our areas, and that is that we almost invariably rather grossly over-estimate what will be accomplished

on a one-year span.

And I think that is because we think about what we and the people we know will do, and we are very optimistic about these things.

But by an equal degree, we grossly under-estimate what will be accomplished on a ten-year span!

And I think that this is because the big things, the startling changes, the things that represent the breakthroughs that I was referring to, are actually often precipitated from outside the field that is the beneficiary. And they occur rather suddenly:

A major change in metallurgy may allow an airplane to travel a few hundreds of miles faster than was previously possible.

A major -- well, I don't want to belabor that. I am sure that everybody sees the things that I am referring to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kyle, I would like to leave a little time for questions.

MR. KYLE: Fine.

THE CHAIRMAN: So if you could sort of bring things to a head in your formal presentation, if you can't mind, we can then have a few questions.

MR. KYLE: Fine. We passed out a little slip.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I see.

MR. KYLE: Which represents our idea of some of

the primary areas of concern.

We have another little sheet which we will pass out, which represents the areas for action that we have defined that seem important to us.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that the one headed "Leadership Role of the Commission"?

MR. KYLE: No, sir, it is coming around just now.

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, it is? I see.

MR. KYLE: I had sort of thought that I might editorialize a bit on these things, but perhaps it would be better to let you read them and raise questions, if there is a purpose in it, and that will abbreviate the discussion.

DR. CUADRA: I have a question about the part of the community that we are interested in, that A. S. I. S. represents.

You mentioned the trend toward non-print media of various sorts, and the growing use of data bases and so on. Does A. S. I. S., in general, represent a fair number of the organizations that are either developing those or selling them, or in some way highly concerned with them? Or is there some other professional group or organization that the Commission should be contacting directly for more information about where that is going and what is on the horizon?

I am wondering, for example, about A. S. I. D. I. C.

MR. KYLE: I really don't know whether I can answer

that question the way it ought to be answered. I wonder if anybody else here can make the attempt.

MR. KOLLER: Carlos, if I understand correctly, you are asking about whether there is an organized professional activity in the area of the non-print media.

Correct?

DR. CUADRA: Yes, particularly data bases, magnetic tapes, service suppliers.

I am wondering whether the Commission has appropriate channels into commercial organizations, say, who are part of the environment, let us say, that we are dealing with, when we think five or ten years ahead.

We are talking to A. L. A. and S. L. A. and A. R. L. and so on, and other organizations that represent part of the spectrum.

MR. BECKER: Herb, I think maybe things like the Information Industry Association.

MR. KOLLER: Yes.

MR. BECKER: And the educational communications people, and, I guess, N. A. V. A. for the audio-visual.

MR. KOLLER: Yes.

MR. BECKER: But each of these specialize and concentrate in their respective fields, but as I understand it, the function of A. S. I. S. is to sort of bridge these technologies to an information context.

MR. KOLLER: Right.

MR. BECKER: And within that scope, there is some.

MR. KOLLER: Right. I misunderstood the question you asked. I thought you were talking primarily about the audio-visual rather than the magnetic.

I think Joe has answered the question really very well.

THE CHAIRMAN: Could I ask, from my ignorance, what exactly do you mean by "vocabulary control", which turns up in both these lists?

MR. KYLE: That deals with the establishment of standardized thesauri, descriptions of the data that is being recorded, so that one can know whether or not they are retrieving the parts they are interested in.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. KYLE: And especially so that one data bank can have some type of communication with another.

We are seeing a great many networks being established in various forms. By and large, they are rather isolated at present.

There are --

THE CHAIRMAN: Programming language?

MR. KYLE: No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: No?

MR. KYLE: I am not really thinking so much about

programming language as I am about the definitions of the data.

DR. CUADRA: Cataloging.

MR. KYLE: And one of the problems may come about because there are different programming languages and the people who are involved just say, "Well, there is no point in trying to be compatible", and they go their separate paths. And I think that this speaks very bad for the future, because as we become more competent in relating these systems to one another, then we find that not only do we have to overcome the machine problems, which relate to your response, the kinds of languages that are used to direct the machinery, but we still have another barrier in that the basic data in the system is not compatible.

And this is an even bigger problem really, when it comes to having to solve it, than the business of the machine compatibility and the language compatibility.

There is a very interesting problem going on at present under the sponsorship of A. R. P. A. They have a network which involves approximately -- I haven't kept track of the actual number -- but a dozen or so university and other D. O. D. oriented computing centers. And they attempt to communicate with one another.

There are quite a few different computers involved in this network, five or six different manufacturers' com-

puters, but they attempt to communicate with one another by having a meta-language, a language to which all of the computers speak. And they translate the information from one machine's directions into the secondary language that they all speak, and then they transmit this information over their network and at the other end of the line it is translated into the language that the local computer speaks -- completely different from the one that started the operation.

Well, this is not a new idea, but it is a very intense application of it, and one which I would hope that you would be familiar with. I know you are -- some of your members.

MR. STEVENS: I wonder if you are willing to admit that the question of vocabulary control includes the question of non-vocabulary control?

That is, we may be able to approach something that we approach with one another, where we begin speaking in natural language, and insist that the computer take us not down fixed paths established in advance, but self-adjusting paths based on our own inquiry.

MR. KYLE: One of the comments that I made at the beginning was that I hoped that we would keep track of self-organizing systems, which is not exactly what you are talking about, but there is an awful lot of similarity.

And yes, I will certainly agree that that is a

desirable way to go, but I am not sure that I am prepared to agree that today it is a practical way to go. To say we insist on this, if it would be said we insist on this only, I would be very enthusiastic; if it would be said "I won't do anything until I have this", then I would be very negative, because I think that it would represent a lengthy serious deterrent that would project a great deal of extra computing costs into the operation in the state of the art, that I see in the near future.

Again I suspect that you are feeling involved, and I might have responded to you a little differently.

MR. STEVENS: I am looking at the problem with a bias.

MR. KYLE: Well, it is a very attractive and a very important bias.

And if, from your vantage point, you can establish that it is fair to impose it at present, I would be very enthusiastic. But I would think that it required awful careful thought to use it as a restriction, that we must require the machine to be able to adapt to natural language. It seems to me that that is a good way off to me.

MR. KEMENY: Isn't it basically the question of whether you are designing the system for thousands or for millions of people?

MR. KYLE: I think I see part of what you are saying,

and I am not sure how to answer it. I am not sure I see all of what you are saying.

MR. KEMENY: Well, what I am trying to say is that as long as the system keeps some sort of conventional code --

MR. KYLE: Oh.

MR. KEMENY: You are going to limit it to thousands of people.

If you can get natural language, even with some limitations of it, you will be up to millions, millions of people.

DR. CUADRA: Sure.

MR. KEMENY: It seems to me that that has to be the major breakthrough of the decade, of the sixties, re-adapting the systems to the needs of human beings rather than forcing human beings to learn the peculiarities of machine languages and using machine languages.

MR. KYLE: Well, to the degree that has been projected with work like your own, for example, there is no question that the results are fantastic in terms of the number of people who can use the system. And certainly it is true that we won't see everybody using it as long as we put major restrictions.

There are some possibilities for going halfway in between these things, in which you put the burden on the machine to pose inquiries to the inquirer in such a way that

he can answer it in a natural language, and hidden underneath this is the system's capability for converting that rather highly restricted kind of a response.

It is almost like I give you five buttons and tell you what they mean, which one in fact literally is, push one of these buttons and I will know exactly what you mean and I will have defined it in language that you can understand; you won't have to learn any coding mechanism.

This is done all the time, of course, on minor scales. It is not done in terms of controlling the vocabulary for major retrieval -- but I am still concerned that it seems very distant to me that truly natural language -- B. A. S. I. C. is a very beautiful approach to natural language, but it is very far from natural language.

MR. KEMENY: Oh, yes, I know. I understand your concern now. Your concern is a free format natural language conversation.

MR. KYLE: Well, I thought that was what was being suggested.

MR. KEMENY: Yes.

MR. KYLE: But if I misunderstood, then I have answered the wrong question, but that was what I was referring to, right.

MR. KEMENY: Yes.

MR. KYLE: Which way did you mean it?

MR. STEVENS: I was talking about free form natural language inquiry.

MR. KYLE: Are you suggesting that this is appropriate to offer in projecting now?

MR. STEVENS: I am only suggesting that as you approach the Commission with the idea that vocabulary control is on your list for areas in which we can have an impact and action opportunities that I hope you are not restricting that only to fixed vocabulary, fixed vocabulary type inquiry, but would open up for us the opportunity of looking at vocabulary controls that are essentially non-controls.

Can we look toward free form inquiry and free vocabulary?

MR. KYLE: The answer --

MR. STEVENS: And do you have any objection, as an Association, to our looking at that possibility?

MR. KYLE: Oh, I would be very enthusiastic, and say that it was part of the statement that we were making that we listed three rather nebulous sounding phrases, and said that anything that, in effect, we were saying, or should have said, perhaps, anything that contributes to these ideas, and one of them was total information access, which, I admit, is a very vague term.

And I claimed that it would come if you had memory capacity that gave you the ability to store anything you wanted.

Then you would put in programs of almost unlimited size and capability of responding to whatever kind of inquiry that would come along.

I think that there are possibly some other approaches to this same problem too -- the idea of holographic memories. If they are to operate as the simplified versions that I have played with, which are not in the league the aspirations people are talking about today, it is possible to phrase or to present uncontrolled vocabulary --also uncoordinated vocabulary, I mean, there are individual words that might occur in the free text of the memory, which the memory would respond to, if it was there, but it would not allow you a grammar. That would have to be achieved in still another manner.

It would allow you to approach the data in terms of any natural language words you choose, but it would not have in it inherently the capability of relating these words to one another, which, I think, would be an essential part of what you are asking for.

COLONEL AINES: One of the -- I think we are getting a little technical over here now -- one of the questions that I would like to ask, and then you can go back to the technical things, if you like:

One of the concerns of this Commission is to be involved in the area of national plans, of trying to bring resources, policies, various groups, various kinds of tech-

nologies, various kinds of problems, together.

I don't see on your listing, either of the two listings, any recommendation to this group that it be concerned with plans. And I wondered if there is any reason for that, or just purely accidental?

MR. KYLE: No, there is no reason for that. I would be glad to have my colleagues enter into these comments, incidentally. I don't wish to carry the whole conversation here.

But there is no reason for excluding planning.

That, I guess, would be an oversight here. The textual material that led up to this made some pretty strong implications about this, without our having got it on the list.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Kyle, you have given us a good deal to think about and we are learning on the Commission, and we have a heavy agenda. I just wanted to assure you that we will take these matters very seriously, and this will not be the last time that we will be in touch with one another, I trust. And we will be able to communicate with one another in the future.

So I want to thank you again.

And I think now, perhaps, we could ask Mr. Gonzalez and the Special Libraries group to make their presentation.

And before you start, Mr. Gonzalez, I want to

thank you for last evening, which was a very agreeable social occasion unmarred by speeches, and I know I speak for the whole Commission in expressing our appreciation to you for the evening.

MR. GONZALEZ: We appreciate your interest in having a little dinner with us, and maybe if you would like to have some coffee before we do anything, I am willing to talk right through -- whatever!

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we could have a minute or two, but I am for pressing on today, because we want to get to the point where we can do some work too!

(Laughter.)

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, maybe first I ought to tell you the good news, and that is that I am happy to say that I am joined by our immediate past President, whom you already know, and by our Treasurer, Miss Janet Rigney. And the bad news is that we are not being joined by two others that I had hoped would join us today, and that is Frank McKenna, our Executive Director, and Ed Strable, our incoming President.

Various medical and other sociological problems have arisen that just made it impossible for them to be with us today.

So it was our intention to have that kind of representation, but unfortunately we could not.

Maybe Miss Rigney and Miss Oltman would like to join me here, in case there are some questions that they could

help us out with.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please.

MISS RIGNEY: If there is applause, we will be glad to help you clap!

(Laughter.)

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes, they promised to clap if necessary!

While we sent you some material -- and I promise not to read it -- I think that our purpose, generally, is to give the Commission a chance to become acquainted with special librarianship as one of the four major kinds of library operations, and also go give the Commission a chance to ask some questions based on the very short, I think you can call it, summary that we sent you on where we came from and what we have been doing and what some of our concerns are, and also to give, on a sort of a first round basis, an opportunity for the special librarians to find out a little bit more about the Commission, perhaps, in your response to some of the questions we raise, and perhaps as a result of any discussions that we might have, and, I would hope, some comments or discussions or whatever, that come along later, in your working life.

But to go to the comments that I made toward the end of this presentation about some of the concerns of, at least, the Special Libraries Association, I thought I might

dwell on that a little bit because I think they reflect some of the goals that S. L. A. has developed recently. Like all goals, incidentally, they tend to change as they sit there for a while. People say, "Well, gee, that was nice when we said it, but now there are some nicer things."

So our goals are evolving with the times, I guess, you would call it.

One of our major concerns is in the area of library schools, the whole education picture. And I think that we would like to see more of an emphasis -- more of an integration, perhaps, is the best way to put it -- of the whole area of special librarianship in the educational process of the library school students and, to a large extent, our people have worked on this project on a regional and local basis for many years.

As a result, several members of the Association, for example, who are faculty members of many of the library schools -- we have a number of our chapter activities that are directed specifically to cooperative operations and programs and lectures and what have you, on library school campuses. So it is not as though we are not there. It is just that we feel that we would like to see even better integration of special librarianship activities into the planning process for the emerging librarian.

We think, as I mentioned, that if we could see

more of the visiting lecturer type approach by library school from the working special librarian -- of which there are a number of isolated examples around -- that this might help that situation.

But we feel that we have to become even more closely allied with the American Library Association's Committee on Accreditation, and perhaps work even more closely with them in the whole accreditation process. And as a matter of fact, we intend to give some testimony to that Committee in January. They are in the process of revising their guidelines for accreditation, and have asked S. L. A., as well as other library associations, to comment on them. And we will do so.

With regard to continuing education, I find that traveling around to our chapters -- which I have had to do, happily, in my President-Elect capacity last year and Presidential capacity this year -- this is one aspect of learning that our people really pounce on.

They would welcome an increase in the regional kinds of programs where people of proven expertise come to their area and join with their local experts in seminars and tutorials.

And I think that what needs to be taught is not only some of the more obvious things about how to manage a library. That sort of thing is always a need for the next

generation coming along -- but some of the new services. And I was particularly interested in the press release from S. D. C. about the new E. R. I. C. service that Carlos announced. I guess it was last week -- or is it this week?

DR. CUADRA: The time compresses!

(Laughter.)

MR. KEMENY: Excuse me. What service was that?

MR. GONZALEZ: The S. D. C. has now introduced computer accessibility for the E. R. I. C. data base, and the availability of this system --

MR. KEMENY: I am afraid I am still lost. What is the E. R. I. C. data base?

MR. GONZALEZ: E. R. I. C.?

MISS SCOTT: You will have to explain it.

MR. STEVENS: A resources information clearing-house.

DR. CUADRA: Excuse me, I thought you might want to, in brief?

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: It is a program sponsored by the Office of Education of research and information in education.

MR. GONZALEZ: And there is a considerable data base available through computer terminals and what have you that is now going to be made available in a new way, and it is this kind of example of the kinds of things that librar-

ians in the field constantly need information about that could form the basis for a seminar, for example, in an area. And as the changes in many of these systems come about and their changing availability in these computer systems, I think, educational efforts for special librarians on a regional basis would be very meaningful.

We have the S. U. N. Y. system in New York State, and the M. E. D. L. A. R. S. operation throughout the country through the National Library of Medicine. And Bell Labs has now developed something called "Mercury" which they feel might well be useful outside of their own family, as it were. And if people could just become acquainted with this through continuing education, through the continuing education aspect of learning, I think it would be helpful.

Now we have seminars that we run annually at our Conference, but we now recognize, first of all, that they are quite successful, and we feel that we would like to put them on the road, so to speak. And I think that as I talked to chapters and areas around the country, they are quite receptive to this.

Of course, the obvious problem is, who can fund these things, and to what extent can they be supported? And we feel that we are going to try, as an Association, to budget for this kind of thing. But I think that we need to recognize that the extent of such education and the extent of

the cost of it may well be something that S. L. A. per se could not afford at the level of dispersal of these seminars that we feel might be useful.

So I think that there is a concern here on our part that here is an area of education that we might not be able to reach with our kinds of funds, in turn.

We have, and are working with, other organizations in joint ways, such as with A. S. I. S., for example, to have cooperative programs of this sort share the cost and share the wealth. But this may not be the entire answer.

Our other thought about research, another major concern -- we find it difficult to get started in this area -- but a definition of what we should research becomes very elusive when it is actually faced by a group of people around a table.

And at the present moment we are starting a pilot project with the E. R. I. C. facilities to do a literature search of their -- state of the art type.

And I feel that we might even do a little more exploration of what the library school faculties and schools might do in these areas; in other words, there may be projects of interest to special librarianship that would be very useful as an academic project for a library school or a student to undertake.

And if we can find these areas of opportunity, it

may well be that we can do something that would be useful for more than one purpose here. So I hope we can look into that.

The whole area of networks, of course, is of concern to us, and I think that it is kind of perplexing, in that special librarians often find themselves in proprietary settings where the information that they work with is not in its entirety available as a public resource, and so there is some need to segregate or be careful about what pieces of their collection and what pieces of their data base can be, in fact, part of a regional community network or something, and this is always a fundamental consideration.

MISS SCOTT: Company private?

MR. GONZALEZ: The company confidential.

MISS SCOTT: Proprietary and classified, is that what you mean?

MR. GONZALEZ: Right. And it may be because of the fact that it is a government contract, or it may just be because of the fact that Bristol Meyers is not interested in telling Colgate what project they are working on this week. So it is a perennial problem.

On the other hand, there is so much of the material that is not in that category that the cooperation of special libraries in networks is certainly a real thing, and is being done.

But I think that the depth to which they can, and the basis on which they can, become part of a network situation needs more examination. And again, the question of how can such a study be done, and who could do it, is a concern of ours.

I was noticing that networks, although they are new, have already proliferated to the extent that people are beginning to make noises about their usefulness.

In New York State, I was noticing that they have a network for public libraries, they have another one for medical libraries, they have a network for reference and research resources, and another one for processing, and yet another one for school libraries. And in the "Library Journal" a few weeks ago, I guess, the New York State Library Association was ruminating about the question as to how much overlap is there over here, and is it really doing anything, and what have you?

And Miss Rigney happens to be at a library that is a member of "Metro", the New York City component of the research resources, reference and research -- three "R's" on our network, so there may be some question about, you know, somebody who is really paying into this, to see what their reaction is.

Incidentally, I wanted to mention that -- as I am sure has been mentioned before -- the Airlie House Con-

ference in November of 1970 was probably a landmark study of the whole question of networking and the future, and what have you.

And I was wondering, and I was going to ask Joe, when is the thing coming out?

(Laughter.)

MR. BECKER: It is embarrassing, but it is at the printer's.

MR. GONZALEZ: Because, you know, everybody is really --

MR. BECKER: Right.

MR. GONZALEZ: Really panting at this point!

MR. BECKER: Yes.

MR. GONZALEZ: Very good. And I think, from that data, we will have some firm starting points, although I do think that as I recall from the summary that one of the conclusions of that conference was that networks are going to grow out of existing resources and cooperative ventures, rather than being, oh, superimposed on a community.

And that is an interesting point of view, because I think that librarians have long developed these kinds of things, and they get a little more sophisticated each year. And our concern, of course, as I said before, was how could special libraries cooperate in these things? They are not as generic a library type as are public, of course, or aca-

demic.

Now in the manpower area, which was the last major concern that I mentioned, I just wanted to point out that we do have a Standards Committee, and they are working with the A. L. A. Statistics Coordinating Committee to develop manpower needs, I think, for a decade at least.

The Chairman of our Committee, incidentally, is here in Washington, D. C.

I brought along a couple of examples of things that I don't really want to, you know, read verbatim, but I thought that they might be background for me in case I needed an example of something.

But one of the examples of a local activity that special librarians have developed to show something of how they have a "go ahead", as it were, in Cleveland, for example, a Technical Societies Council was developed, and one of these, one of the members, was the local S. L. A. chapter. They have joined with S. A. E. and A. S. M. and A. S. M. E. locally to work on cooperative projects that they feel will improve communications among their constituent societies, and to work locally on educational programs, and what have you.

This is often the case. The Special Libraries Association is not, as an association, the only way in which our members operate.

As a matter of fact, I think that our real strength if anything, is at the chapter level, and where people have

developed all of the informal and sometimes formal lines of communication with their counterparts in public and academic and school libraries, and have found out how their community of interest can be best meshed together through the work of these various library groups.

Well, if there are questions?

MR. STEVENS: I can fill you in on one that may be newer and unknown to some of the people here:

In New England the N. E. C. H. I. P. S. organization -- the New England Clearinghouse for Information Processing Societies has as its bulwark organization the S. L. A. Boston Chapter, which is now organized to pull together the information processing societies in the area for purposes of exchanging seminars and keeping up to date on meetings, publications, and so on.

And it is the S. L. A. group up there that is spearheading that movement.

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, I missed that one myself.

MISS SCOTT: And the Washington Chapter, of course, we serve as the Special Libraries Association representative on the Metropolitan Council of Governments, which is C. O. G., and this is the librarians' technicians, you know, technical committee.

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: A group that work together too, and

this is with the public libraries and the school libraries and the rest in the area.

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, I found one -- one example -- when I visited our Rio Grande Chapter, which, by any other name, is Albuquerque. And I heard this not from that Chapter or anybody in the State but somebody outside the State, that if it had not been for the Special Librarians in New Mexico, their whole state program for library service would never have gotten off the ground. And it is now pretty well cranked up and moving.

The Special Librarians there have operated and been members of all of the library groups and societies in the state and have worked very closely with the state library to develop what is beginning to be a very useful state library program.

And one of the keys to it, of course -- at least, in New Mexico -- is the availability of these vast resources of some of those special libraries, like the Sandia Corporation and Los Alamos and what have you, which are, for that state, one of the primary sources of really technical material. And I think Arthur D. Little did the survey for the state, and they pointed this out, that it was, in large part, the special librarians' interest and work in that state that was making this all possible.

It varies from state to state, the degree of im-

pact.

In other states the special librarians are struggling as it were, to become well integrated with the other state operations on library improvements. As we mentioned to the Commission before, the level of state library services is quite varied, and depends on what has gone before.

Yes?

DR. CUADRA: You don't sound very worried to me, and that bothers me!

(Laughter.)

Let me rephrase that:

I wonder whether special libraries don't have any sort of desperate problems or whether they are in much better shape than public libraries and research libraries that keep telling us that things are going to collapse if more money doesn't come in, or whatever? Is there, are you in fact in a different situation financially or otherwise?

Are there no things that really are tremendously pressing, things that need to get fixed?

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, obviously, to the extent that we all are in the same library community and special librarians are as dependent on other types of libraries as they are on the other types, our concerns about the plight of special libraries, of public libraries, and academic libraries, whatever that plight is in the area, is certainly our own concern.

However, I don't feel that I can add anything significant to that story. I think that you have heard adequate and more than adequate testimony, and will certainly hear much more about that, from those who are directly concerned.

I do not mean to minimize our interest, only to segregate it to those concerns of the special librarians, per se.

THE CHAIRMAN: What about the special libraries, per se?

Have they got the same kind of economic pressures on them? Are they in financial trouble? Or is your trouble mainly second level trouble?

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, I haven't heard a librarian yet who didn't feel -- who felt that he had an adequate budget. In fact, I haven't heard any librarian who thought he had an adequate budget.

But to the extent that the economy is affected in any way, of course, many special libraries get a direct effect. I have heard of some fantastic cutbacks in staff and, of course, in service.

However, across the board, I don't think that special libraries as a class -- if that is possible to do -- have those kinds of concerns in as great -- in a crisis kind of concern, as perhaps do the public libraries.

THE CHAIRMAN: John.

MR. LORENZ: I would like to ask you to comment further on what is happening in New York State.

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: Because there has been more time and money for planning and more money for resources for library development than in any other state in the Union, I suspect, and many of us have been hoping that New York would more or less lead the way in showing what could be done in statewide development and the use of resources .

What is the present state of development? And how are special libraries brought into the statewide planning that is being done?

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, I wish I could speak to that directly.

First of all, I am not a resident nor an employee in New York State, so I would not have that direct connection. I am wondering, perhaps ---

MR. LORENZ: You mentioned Miss Rigney.

MR. GONZALEZ: I wonder if Miss Rigney, as a participant in the Metro Network, might at least give us some comment about their present thinking?

MISS RIGNEY: Well, it is still going on, and I think that they still have great hopes for their original plans. I think that the finances have been one of their chief worries.

The contributing libraries give a certain amount a year.

MR. LORENZ: Including special libraries?

MISS RIGNEY: Yes, and certainly anyone -- I don't think there are any lines drawn; I think that any library can enter into that plan.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

MR. KEMENY: Miss Rigney, before you go on, could you tell us in what sense that is a network? I think you are assuming too much knowledge on the part of some of us.

MISS RIGNEY: Well, as far as I know -- I am not a member of Metro; my Chief, Donald Wasson, is, and he is on the Committee as well.

MR. KEMENY: Yes.

MISS RIGNEY: And what I hear about Metro I get mostly from him, from his attendance at meetings.

It is a network of libraries in the New York City area. I believe they are also working in cooperation with a smaller network in Westchester County, in New York State.

MR. GONZALEZ: I have some information about the Three R's.

MR. KEMENY: No, but I am trying to find out --

MR. GONZALEZ: Which includes Metro.

MR. KEMENY: "Network" is being used in so many different senses, I just wanted to know in what sense it is

being used.

MR. LORENZ: Yes.

MISS RIGNEY: Cooperative.

MR. KEMENY: But does cooperation mean cooperative buying or exchange of books?

MISS RIGNEY: Exchanging; exchanging books -- this kind of cooperation, and I think they would hope to do even more eventually.

To get going, I have a feeling that they really need some great impetus at this point to really get them off the ground and get them moving.

MR. GOLAND: Well, to what extent are they concerned with the closing of these divisions of the New York Public Library, at the moment?

MISS RIGNEY: Well, I think they are appalled, as we all are.

But I don't think that there is very much that Metro can do, because some of the libraries that are involved in Metro are also the ones that are affected by the close, because there are divisions of the Public Library of New York City, which are really special libraries and special collections.

MR. GOLAND: Yes.

MR. GONZALEZ: Not financed publicly; they are privately financed.

MISS RIGNEY: Privately financed -- and when they closed the doors of the 42nd Street Library!

MR. GOLAND: Well, certainly that -- with all due respect to the tremendous resources of New York City and New York State -- that must be a very significant part of the overall complex.

MISS RIGNEY: What, the special libraries?

MR. GOLAND: Yes.

MISS RIGNEY: Well, they are.

MR. GOLAND: Well, the New York Public Library.

MISS RIGNEY: Yes, it is. In fact, the head -- isn't the head of Metro --

MR. GONZALEZ: I am not sure who.

MISS RIGNEY: Mr. Cory?

MR. GONZALEZ: Who?

MISS RIGNEY: Deputy Director of the New York Public Library.

MR. GOLAND: And the apparent status is that everybody is appalled, and I appreciate the difficulties as being more than that.

But that is about it. There is no --

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, it is a very complex situation because so much, so many pieces go into the support of those functions of the New York Public, besides the endowment, the Tilden, Astor, or whatever.

MISS RIGNEY: Astor.

MR. GOLAND: Lennox.

MR. GONZALEZ: There are other contributions, for example -- and we were talking about this last night -- the City of New York has, in the last couple of years, included in its appropriations for the City of New York the City University of New York, C. U. N. Y., a million dollars that would be given to the reference divisions of the New York Public for their support because the students and faculty of C. U. N. Y. use those facilities.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, but the City cut that out this year.

MR. GONZALEZ: That is what I understand.

THE CHAIRMAN: That was done one year, and this year the City University put an end to the City Budget -- and that eliminated it.

MR. GONZALEZ: Exactly.

THE CHAIRMAN: On the other hand, the State has passed legislation which contributes 2.8 million a year to the New York Public Library for various aspects of the program. They still have a gap of about three million dollars a year, and they have been using up their endowment in order to cover this, and they can't carry that any more.

So the only way to dramatize this, I guess, has been to show that certain things will have to be shut down.

And they have cut down Saturdays and Sundays and evenings after six. And, of course, it has created a tremendous furor and and they hope that it will create enough excitement and anxiety that some funds will be forthcoming to open up Lincoln Center, the Performing Arts Library, for instance.

MISS RIGNEY: Yes, that was closed January 1st.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. GONZALEZ: They will not close; they will just not be available to the public.

MISS RIGNEY: Not available to the public.

MISS SCOTT: How about the business community? How are they supporting it now?

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, they --

THE CHAIRMAN: They are being asked through a massive fund-raising campaign.

MISS SCOTT: They are?

THE CHAIRMAN: You see, they contribute about, altogether -- not just business but their public fund raising for New York for the Library comes to about a million dollars. Last year it was pretty close to that. They are trying to double that now.

But most of the businesses, like "Time Magazine" and the "New Yorker", and all of these other outfits --

MISS SCOTT: Well, these are all special librarians that we are talking about.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's right.

MISS SCOTT: They are dependent on --

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, sometimes a thousand, sometimes ten thousand. But the whole thing adds up to a little over a million, which doesn't begin to cover it.

MISS RIGNEY: To cover it.

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, our Association Board of Directors did pass a resolution saying they were appalled, and I am in the process of writing notes to what we hope will be appropriate people -- including yourself, as Chairman of this Commission.

You will get an official "appall" letter next week!

(Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: All "appall" bearers!

(Laughter.)

MR. GONZALEZ: Now through such a body, pressures will be brought to bear on people who can in fact play with the budget and do something, because if such a large research facility is unavailable to the library community, that just means that a number of other libraries are going to be doing that, and it is just going to be a terrible strain on this network -- and I use the word very loosely -- Metro notwithstanding.

MRS. MOORE: I would like to ask a question. I

am glad that John said something about you are taking too much for granted in talking.

(Laughter.)

Do special libraries cover the gamut from the library on horse racing at Churchill Downs to the library on oil at El Dorado, Arkansas? It is all encompassing? Every library that is not a public library or a college library or a --

MR. GONZALEZ: Or a school library.

MRS. MOORE: Or a school library, would be a special library?

MR. GONZALEZ: I think that is fairly true. I would hate to put it to the ultimate test, but I think that is true.

MISS SCOTT: Even within the universities, because you have your branch libraries.

MR. GONZALEZ: Correct.

MISS SCOTT: Specialties.

MR. GONZALEZ: The idea -- it is very difficult to define special libraries, I tried to point out, and there is a book which I read recently, where the man went back through the literature and got out all of the experts, starting with John Cotton Dana, who founded the S. L. A., and put their definitions down, and compared them as to why they were deficient.

And he came out finally and said that the definition that S. L. A. currently is carrying is about the best one around!

(Laughter.)

Not that the others are totally invalid, but it is just very difficult to define it. It is not just a question of subject interest. It is not just a question of special clientele. It is a grouping of things, depending on some of the situations.

MR. LORENZ: In terms of your public -- private enterprise libraries, your commercial and industrial libraries, and to the degree they are getting service from public institutions, public libraries --

MR. GONZALEZ: And giving service.

MR. LORENZ: University libraries -- do you see a growing trend toward payment for service? Or is much of this service still on a free basis?

MR. GONZALEZ: Not too much of it is free that I recall, certainly, in my own experience, but there are some major exceptions.

No, I think that it varies considerably, depending on the library. Some libraries charge quite a premium for a photocopy. Others, you wonder how they do it, as it were. But it is certainly not uniform.

But I would suspect that it would grow, because

there isn't any other immediate answer to how to support such an inter-library setup.

Most special libraries, however, that provide material -- either loan or photocopy -- I don't believe, make any kind of a charge. They are not in a position to -- first of all, they are not interested in that kind of a mechanism, and they do feel that it is a community service, as it were. And, obviously, depending on the area, most special libraries are more borrowers than lenders.

But they do lend, and I think, in response to the fact that they do have such good community relations, they do not make any charges for this.

MISS SCOTT: There are two possible exceptions to this, though:

The Engineering Society's Library.

MR. GONZALEZ: Oh, yes.

MISS SCOTT: And John Crerar. Two.

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: Two.

MR. GONZALEZ: And Linda Hall, they charge.

MISS SCOTT: Yes.

MR. VELDE: Isn't the trend toward charging?

MISS SCOTT: No, not for special libraries.

MR. GONZALEZ: It is already there.

MR. VELDE: More and more charging?

MR. GONZALEZ: You mean, by the special libraries, to charge for their material lent?

MR. VELDE: No, that even college libraries and academic libraries --

MISS SCOTT: Academic is different.

MR. VELDE: Will charge for it?

MR. GONZALEZ: Oh, yes, I think this is pretty much here now.

MR. LORENZ: I would presume that as they feel the financial pinch hurt, perhaps, that there may be a growing trend toward charging.

Is this done on a sort of a metered basis by Crerar and some others?

MISS SCOTT: They have exactly --

MR. LORENZ: So much per hour?

MISS SCOTT: They have exactly the same type of service as the Library of Congress photoduplication service, so much per page.

MR. LORENZ: So much per page?

MISS SCOTT: Yes.

MR. LORENZ: But no charge for reference service by hour at all?

MR. VELDE: Yes.

MISS RIGNEY: Harvard charges too.

MR. VELDE: Harvard charges.

MISS SCOTT: Oh, Harvard, again you are getting into the academic.

THE CHAIRMAN: Harvard has a charge for a visiting scholar.

MR. LORENZ: Right.

THE CHAIRMAN: On a regular basis, five hundred dollars.

MISS RIGNEY: Columbia.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Gonzalez, I don't want to interrupt you now, but in your material that you sent us, you listed five areas of your current concern:

Library schools.

Continuing Education.

Research.

Information networks.

And manpower.

Presumably those are also matters that are or should be of concern to the Commission.

I wonder, does that mean that you have specific committees that work on these five areas? Or that you are doing something or studying the situation?

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes, we do have Committee work in all of these areas.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. GONZALEZ: More than one Committee in some

instances, depending on the way it is broken down.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, how would these Committees report?

Would their conclusions and recommendations be made available?

MR. GONZALEZ: They could very well be, yes. Not all of the work that the Committees are doing is in terms of some global thinking about the overall national need. They may be more appropriate to specific projects of S. L. A.

THE CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. GONZALEZ: But in other cases they are, in fact, global.

MISS SCOTT: Again the manpower study, the projection to 1980, would be.

MR. GONZALEZ: Surely.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are working on the --

MISS SCOTT: The survey.

MR. GONZALEZ: And our recommendation to the A. L. A. Committee on Accreditation is a fairly general point.

THE CHAIRMAN: Good.

MR. GONZALEZ: I thought I might mention one other thing as an example. Really, I feel that all of this is more getting acquainted than anything else.

And the divisions we haven't mentioned, the divisions of S. L. A., there are some strengths there. I didn't

mean to imply that only the chapters do anything, obviously. But the Transportation Division, for example, at its last meeting last June, has decided to carry out a survey to devise a directory of transportation libraries and information centers.

They want to obtain and present data on characteristics of transportation libraries, on size of collection, staff types, aspects of specialization. They want to compile information on the interaction among libraries and between libraries in the major user groups, and to learn viewpoints on needs for a library network within a national transportation information system, and the inputs each library might provide, and the assistance and the output each one expects then, expects from the system.

So here is one of our divisions that feels that they have to look into the thing from the point of view of the transportation industry because their major concerns are in that area.

From this then I would presume would grow some posture by the special librarians in these libraries on how to work in networks, and how to identify the characteristics of their libraries. And from this then comes data that I think is generally useful to the entire community.

And this is a final example, which I found very interesting personally:

The Virginia Chapter had a little note in their Bulletin that the Reynolds Metal Company has recently acquired one of the most comprehensive U. S. collections of material on inland waterways and canals. Now, you know, that is not something that I keep up on, but somebody is. And it turns out, in this case, to be a corporation that, of course, has a community beautification and historic preservation interest in this.

But here we have a special library that will become heir to a very unique resource -- perhaps on a national basis; I don't know.

But it is this kind of thing that comes up, that the special librarians find themselves either heir to, or consciously go out and create for their company, for their organization. And then it becomes a resource on a community basis.

I should mention though that special libraries are not very interested, I guess is the word, in being a historical resource. Their major efforts are in the current needs of their organizations, so they collect in depth, but not in a historical way.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do they --

MR. GONZALEZ: In fact, it is not unusual that they will pass on the material to another group after they have had the use of it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do they take an archival interest in their own organizations? Do they preserve the records?

MR. GONZALEZ: It depends on the organization. Some organizations include in the library and information center an archival responsibility.

But in many other organizations this is a separate expertise which they delegate to an entirely separate group.

THE CHAIRMAN: I see.

MR. GONZALEZ: And often they are parallel groups that have great interaction, and in some instances they are not even parallel. But it is not unusual to find the archival responsibility in the libraries.

MR. LORENZ: Is there a growing trend toward calling your libraries information centers?

MR. GONZALEZ: Oh, yes.

Management, of course, is constantly worried about presenting the right titles to the competitive world, and purchasing agents may have a change in title, as, you know, that world changes, and account executives are different this year than they were last year, and librarians may be information specialists this year instead of last year, and I think it is more a reflection of what is going on around them than any real interior change in the basic mission of the information service.

MR. KEMENY: What percentage of your members work for profit-making organizations?

MR. GONZALEZ: I don't have a good percentage. I would think it is well over fifty per cent, but that is just a guess.

MISS SCOTT: That brings up the problem of statistics.

MR. GONZALEZ: Exactly.

MISS SCOTT: Because I noticed also that when looking at some library statistical material that the Office of Education has no support at all for surveys of special libraries.

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: The Special Libraries Association, itself, have they ever considered undertaking a survey of their own library picture?

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, we do have a salary survey.

MISS SCOTT: Yes, I remember, every two years.

MR. GONZALEZ: And that generates some other -- every two years, and that has become a standard project in the Special Libraries Association now. To some extent, that generates the kind of data that we are looking for.

MISS SCOTT: Yes.

MR. GONZALEZ: But, as A. L. A. is concerned, we too are concerned with this lack of a uniform statistical

base for the library community.

MISS SCOTT: The federal library community is within the special library community as well. Of course, they have been surveyed.

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes.

MISS SCOTT: And there are statistics on their activities that would relate to special libraries and other --

MR. GONZALEZ: To the extent that the federal libraries form a significant portion, I wonder if I could ask not for an answer, but I just wanted to point out that we did have some questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, I was going to just bring that up, if you are ready, because in your paper you have asked us some questions.

I think that I can answer for the Commission on at least four of them pretty quickly.

MR. GONZALEZ: Fine.

THE CHAIRMAN: Namely, you asked "Will the Commission activities be operational or advisory?"

And the answer is clearly advisory. We are not going to be an operational Commission.

"What is the best means of communication between the Commission and S. L. A.?"

Well, we have got at least two, and perhaps more members of the Commission that -- one has been a President

and several are members. So I would think that with the Executive Director and Kitty and people like that, we would have no trouble staying in communication. And I don't know that we need any formal liaison set up, because I think they are the people who would naturally be in a position to inform us about you and you about us.

The best means of -- "Should there be a regular report?"

I would say, put us on your mailing list, so that we know what you are up to. But I wouldn't say that you would have to produce a report at regular intervals to us.

Should you develop specific recommendations for consideration by the Commission?

By all means. We would encourage that. We want as much specific things -- to know your thoughts about what you think we ought to do, and why, and supply us with as much reasoning and as much data as you can on things that you consider to be important.

And "Will the Commission consider a project assignment to S. L. A.?"

I am not sure that I understand what you mean. But do you mean, would we commission a study to be done by S. L. A.?

MR. GONZALEZ: Could be.

THE CHAIRMAN: Something of that sort? We haven't

talked about it, but I certainly don't see that -- theoretically it is certainly possible.

It would depend on what we are concerned with, and whether S. L. A. is the best outfit to do it.

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would say yes.

The first one is a little bit the hardest one to answer, and that is a statement of specific objectives for Commission activities. Will there be such a statement, you ask.

Apart from the legislation which gives us our charge, and which, as you know, is very broad, and very big --

MR. GONZALEZ: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think such specific objectives as we have talked about are, well, first of all, we are very clear that what our big concern is, is a national plan, a national library and information plan.

And then within that, there are specific things which we will be concerned about as they fit into that -- networks and so forth.

But a formal statement of specific objectives, I don't think we are ready to give you. Nor do I particularly see the value of it as such. I am not sure. This is something the Commission itself will have to decide, but as of now I would say that we are not in a position to give you

anything more specific than --

MR. GONZALEZ: What is there now.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, right.

MR. GONZALEZ: Well, I think, very frankly, that is one of the things that I have heard the most asked is, what is the commission going to do, what are they going to be interested in?

So I think that until -- and when you can give that kind of information to the library community--

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. GONZALEZ: I think it would be helpful.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, I think we can -- there wouldn't be too much difficulty in giving you a list of what you and I and A. S. I. S. and the other organizations we have been talking to -- A. L. A. -- they all agree on major problems, and in so far as they are major problems, they are specific objectives of the Commission.

But that is easy to say. The difficult thing is to specify just exactly what you are going to do about the problem, and get the means, the contract money, or the studies made.

And so this matter of making up a list of specific objectives depends on what you really want from such a list, what degree of specificity. And we are not ready with one kind. We would easily be able to give you a list of the other

kind.

The other members of the Commission may want to add to that.

If not, we do want to thank you, and I think we will call a brief recess now.

MISS SCOTT: Yes, but excuse me just a moment. May I add that even though he is wearing two hats today, you have one of the biggest special librarians here.

THE CHAIRMAN: You took the words right out of my mouth.

The National Library of Medicine.

MISS SCOTT: No, the National Agricultural Library!

(Laughter.)

DR. CUADRA: Now you have done it!

THE CHAIRMAN: Oh, oh!

MR. GONZALEZ: Fine!

MISS SCOTT: John Sherrod.

THE CHAIRMAN: John Sherrod, and from the members of the Commission, including myself, welcome.

Right. Well, shall we have a ten-minute break now?

MR. GONZALEZ: Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you again.

MRS. MOORE: We will welcome a break.

THE CHAIRMAN: All right.

(Whereupon, at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., a short recess was taken, following which, at 10:20 o'clock, a.m., the Commission retired into Executive Session, which is covered in a separate transcript.)